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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, 1926 陸拜禮

號九拾月陸年五十五國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS											
Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	Noon	12.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	2.40	3.55	5.10	6.25	7.40
Shatin	7.02	9.38	10.52	12.02	12.22	1.37	2.52	4.07	5.22	6.37	7.52
Tai Po	7.12	9.48	11.02	12.12	12.32	1.47	3.02	4.17	5.32	6.47	8.02
Tai Po Market	7.22	9.58	11.12	12.22	12.42	1.57	3.12	4.27	5.42	6.57	8.12
Fanning	7.32	10.08	11.22	12.32	12.52	2.07	3.22	4.37	5.52	7.07	8.22
Shuangshui	7.42	10.18	11.32	12.42	13.02	2.17	3.32	4.47	6.02	7.17	8.32
Shumchun	7.52	10.28	11.42	12.52	13.12	2.27	3.42	4.57	6.12	7.27	8.42

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

WEEK DAYS					
Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	8.20	6.25	
Shatankok	8.40	12.25	8.15	7.20	

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS					
Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	8.20	6.25	
Shatankok	8.40	12.25	8.15	7.20	

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LONDON'S BISHOP.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE
MIGHTY METROPOLIS.

NOTES TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF
ADVANCE.

The Bishop of London, who is visiting the Far East next Autumn and who, we understand will preach in Hongkong on Christmas Day, quite recently reviewed the London of to-day, comparing it with the London of 25 years ago, when he was enthroned as Bishop.

The West End Stage—Many theatrical managers and actors and actresses are realizing their duty to the public by trying to keep the stage clean.

Sobriety—There is greater sobriety now in London than in the old days.

Churchgoing—There is less churchgoing but Londoners are not irreligious.

Looking back on his 25 years as Bishop of London, Dr. Wainington-Ingram regards with satisfaction much that has been achieved in improving the life and habits of London.

"But"—in his own words—"because of what has been accomplished it will not do to sit back with folded hands."

When I talked to the Bishop to-day (writes an Evening News representative) we were spinning along in his car towards Walton Heath, where he played golf this afternoon as part of the celebrations of his anniversary. As the car slipped over the roads he talked of the changes he had seen in London.

"I thoroughly believe in the future of the country," he said, "but London is not going to get any better by people sitting back and doing nothing."

"You remember the line 'When a good man ceases trying, the world drops back like lead.'"

"If the Christian Church ceases its untiring efforts the world will drop back like lead."

"In London some things are better than they were 25 years ago, but some are worse."

BAD CLUB "BLOT."

"Night clubs are still a great source of mischief, and many of them are blots on London. They provide a very difficult problem. It is no good shutting up the bad public-houses if these clubs are allowed to open, and there is no jurisdiction over them."

"Some time ago I took a deputation to the Home Secretary on the question, and he promised to do what he could in the matter. It appears, however, that he has met with more difficulty than he expected."

"We have succeeded in closing several of these obnoxious night clubs, but so anomalous is the present position that the very worst has reopened six times, on each occasion under a new name. 'As for the stage, I must say that many of the theatrical managers and actors and actresses are realizing their duty to the public and are doing their best towards this end."

"AGENCY FOR GOOD."

"I make a point of going to good plays in order to show how much I believe in the theatre as a great agency for good if it is only used to amuse and interest the people."

"In the sobriety of London there has been a great improvement since the hours of opening were reduced to nine instead of 10, which I can remember."

Early closing has meant a tremendous difference to many of the homes of London, especially in the East End. Children are able to be put to bed earlier and fathers bring home more wages."

An increased love of pleasure and amusement is, the bishop thinks, to blame for a decrease in church-going.

"It is, however, clear that the clergyman with a message always gets a following. Take the case of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which is usually packed to its very doors."

"Discussions on religion are followed deeply by the people. It is the nature of man to be religious. He is a praying animal, and he cannot get away from religion, no matter how he tries."

CHURCH REUNION.

"He may denude it, but he cannot kill it. I have every confidence in a great future for the Christian religion."

"Another great thing in the church is the absence nowadays of party spirit. A great deal of bitterness existed 25 years ago between different parties in the church. That has now almost vanished."

"For instance, every school of thought will be represented to-night at St. Paul's, where the service in connection with my anniversary is being attended by 1,400 clergy."

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

MARRIAGE SECRETS REVEALED
AFTER MANY YEARS.

PASSIONATE CABLES.

The 42-year-old secret of the wedding of Sarah Bernhardt was revealed recently.

Mme. Bernhardt was married in the most dramatic circumstances in the height of her fame, and the first news of the event appeared in the Paris papers four days later.

Only a month ago were the events leading up to it—the secrets of which lay in an office in the West-end of London—made known.

They are in the form of a series of telegrams from the great Sarah to her friend and counsellor.

"The bridegroom was M. Jacques Damala, but she knew him as 'Aristide,' in the mannerly typical of the great interpreter of Aramama."

The first telegram, which came from Naples and was dated March 31st, 1882, read:—

"I am coming to London for a few hours, my dear—just sufficient time to get married, and I am leaving at once. My fiancé is called Aristide Damala. He is a Greek, I am French. I have recourse to your great kindness. Do whatever may be necessary in order that I shall not miss my train, as I play in Nice on Wednesday next. I count upon you and the adorable Mrs. (the friend's wife), whom I embrace with all my heart."

A few hours later, on the same day, the friend received another cable:—

"We are in London on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, but are obliged to leave the following (Tuesday) morning. I beg of you to arrange everything; and, as nothing is impossible for you, arrange for the sheriff (register) to see me in the evening. I count only upon you, my dear—and I place all my happiness in your hands."

"No," the friend was surprised to receive another cablegram of dramatically worded instructions. It read:—

"We leave this morning. I count upon you. Impossible to do what you say. It must be done! It must be done!! It must be done!!!"

On April 2nd came a further impassioned appeal:—

"We are on the way! Shall arrive Monday—12 o'clock. Charing Cross. Come to the station, dear friend. I am absolutely pledged to leave again on Tuesday morning. I count upon you absolutely to have everything finished the same evening. Smooth over every difficulty, whatever it may cost. Otherwise, I shall die of grief!"

Then followed a period of silence—and on April 3rd she suddenly burst into the friend's room, unannounced, and, flinging her arms joyously in the air, cried:—

"I'm married. I'm married. I'm married. My husband's downstairs!"

RICHER THAN THE RAND FIELD.

THE VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN PANAMA.

BRITISH SYNDICATES' LUCK.

The report that a gold reef more extensive than even the famous Rand field in South Africa has been discovered in Panama by a British syndicate has aroused keen interest in financial circles in London. The discovery, the details of which are promised later, is said to have been made by Mr. J. J. Calderwood, a mining engineer, with the backing of Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Solly Joel and other influential business men.

It is further declared that concessions have been obtained and an exploitation syndicate backed by British capital has been formed.

"If the goldfield proves what we think it will, the discovery will be of the greatest importance," Mr. Henry Mond, son of Sir Alfred, said. "It is full of risks, of course, like all mining ventures, and I would not advise people to invest their life savings in it at present, but we are confident."

A suggestion that the United States will insist upon having its fingers in the concessions if they are worth anything was flung out by the Liberal Star.

Commenting on the assumption that this country will get a quantity of gold comparable to that in the Rand gold fields, this newspaper, refusing to get enthusiastic, says editorially:—

"Then we shall have made gold cheaper because we shall have increased the supply. The United States Treasury has got the greater part of our gold stocks and, of course, the value of its gold will decline. We shall come in with our depreciated gold, and we shall be in the same position as now—that the United States will be taking £100,000 a day and it won't matter to us that this sum will be depreciated in purchasing value."

ENGLAND'S AERIAL ASCOT.

KING TO ATTEND NEXT MONTH'S PAGEANT.

TO TAKE PLACE AT HENDON.

The King, who is Chief of the Royal Air Force, has intimated his desire to be present with the Queen at this year's R.A.F. pageant, which is to take place on July 3rd at the newly acquired R.A.F. aerodrome at Hendon. It is possible, too, that the Prince of Wales, who has never yet witnessed one of these displays—he was away last year on his South African tour—may also attend on this the seventh annual occasion. The pageant is unquestionably the greatest flying event of the world, and has now attained almost the social status of Ascot.

In addition to the most interesting of the old features, such as aerial manoeuvres by radio-telephony, formation flying by a wing of four squadrons of day bombers, and low bombing from single-seater fighter aircraft, there will be several new features, details of which are now being skillfully worked out by the R.A.F. Display Committee.

Chief of these will be a high-speed bombing demonstration against an enemy aerodrome. This will be carried out, not by "Fairly Foxes," but by the latest type of bombers in the Air Force. It is possible, too, that the autogyro machine, which was recently demonstrated in the country by the inventor, Senor Juan La Cierva, and of which several machines are now being built for the Air Ministry, will make its first public appearance at this year's display.

It is also hoped that similar arrangements to last year may be made by which the commands given by the squadron leader will again be broadcast by the B.B.C. One of the commands, it may be remembered, was given from the ground by the King.

CULMINATING POINT OF TRAINING.

It is not generally recognized that this R.A.F. display is a culminating point in certain phases of the annual training of squadrons, and certain of the events, such as the aerial manoeuvres, are carried out by the winning squadron or flight as the case may be, after a series of eliminating trials. This particular event, indeed, is open to all single-seater fighter squadrons which are fitted with radio-telephony.

As soon as it was known that the negotiations for the purchase of Hendon were likely to be satisfactorily completed, plans were immediately set on foot to improve the accommodation and transport facilities to the aerodrome. The Royal enclosure, together with the boxes, are being moved eastwards from their present position to higher ground, where a completely uninterrupted view of the whole of the aerodrome can be obtained. For the first time an enclosure is being provided for members of the House of Lords similar to that regularly set apart for members of the Commons, and these two enclosures will adjoin the Royal enclosure. The ten-shilling enclosure is being nearly doubled in size.

IMPROVED TRAFFIC FACILITIES.

The aircraft park which was formerly situated within a stone's throw of the Royal enclosure is, with the exception of the experiment aircraft section, being moved to the right of the aerodrome beside the L. M. and S. Railway. This frees that section of the ground for public use, and the five shilling enclosure is now being arranged there.

In order to improve traffic facilities a special motor road is being made on the aerodrome to link up with a new entrance and exit to Edgware Road. The enlargement of the enclosure and better parking facilities for at least 7,000 cars will enable 100,000 people to witness the pageant in comfort. All these improvements, which are to cost several thousands of pounds, are being done out of R.A.F. Display Funds, and not at the expense of the Air Ministry.

Work is now proceeding at Hendon, apart from the pageant, to enable No. 600 and No. 601 Bombing Squadrons—the City of London and County of London Squadrons respectively—to enter occupation at an early date.

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LONDON



OLD AGE TRIUMPHANT.

"GRAND OLD MEN" OF THE DAY.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

The older generation is knocking at the door. It is knocking with a persistence which must perplex Manchester dramatists and make our latest autobiographers wonder whether they have not been precipitate, writes Philip Page.

Old age is above reactions and ephemeral crazes; it does not discover new fashions, and is not obsessed with its years as is youth with its lack of them. There is no self-consciousness in such matters, nor does seventy tend to pose as fifty so frequently or with such irritation as thirty poses as twenty-one.

ANTHEM FOR OLD AGE.

The persistence with which a maturing woman remains at nine-and-twenty is nothing to the anxiety many a male twenty-seven displays in order to be mistaken for nineteen.

"Rosewhite youth," sung in the forgotten satire of the 'nineties to the tune of "Three Blind Mice," has still much to answer for. Old age never, so far as I am aware, had its anthem, though Cicero in "De Senectute" gave it a panegyric. But Cicero wrote in praise of old age as a state, not in praise of old men.

He dwelt on the joys of realising that the turmoil of life is over, on serene happiness, the accumulation of wisdom, tranquillity, and philosophic calm born of experience, all of which may be roughly summed up in the feeling, aptly expressed 2,000 years later by a strictly non-Ciceronian writer, that "somebody else is well in the soup. But the world will still go on."

Old age on its pedestal can be priggish and platitudinous. But old age can get off its pedestal, and deal so with increasing frequency and vigour. It then ceases, beyond a little pardonable vanity, to utter platitudes, and it does things instead.

Lord Dunedin, himself an old man, who still sits regularly as a Lord of Appeal, declared recently that if a man has had sufficient physical vitality to live up to and even over the allotted span, the chances are that his brain is in a sound condition.

Longevity generally means vitality and good health, and these are the very things that keep up a man's mental activity as well as his body.

Lord Dunedin does not speak without authority, since he was married at seventy-three, and in the following year was fined for driving a motor-car over the speed limit.

Isolated instances of vigorous old age, though many can be given, do not, of course, prove that old age is essentially a vigorous state, any more than the fact that that veteran Grenadier, General Sir George Higginson, who continues to make public appearances in his hundredth year, proves that every officer of the Brigade of Guards, which he joined in 1845, will live as long, provided he does not become a war casualty.

"OLD PARR."

The case of Old Parr proved still less. But it is so frequently hinted by youth, and sometimes by middle-age, too, that to be a septuagenarian is a sin that the efficiency of age is often underrated, and the achievements of the old in other countries and centuries as well as in our own are most undervalued.

More, that tiresome thing, the arrogance of youth, is held up as something peculiarly admirable. To say "youth will be served" is just about as illuminating as to say "boys will be boys," and as original. There is no more virtue in being young than there is in being poor.

The "too old at forty" nonsense was thrown overboard long ago. There remains, however, a charge which, if less sweeping and more polite, is just as baseless. It is often said that although the old and even the extremely old, preserve their intelligence and nipsish an ever-ripening judgment, they are no longer mentally creative.

That is to say, old men can fill routine and administrative posts, and can sit on the judicial bench with success (there is certainly something in the atmosphere of the law that makes for longevity), but they cannot build up anything, can make no gift to humanity beyond serving it and directing it with tact and efficiency. This is untrue, and in the world of art, literature, and science particularly so.

Leonardo da Vinci was close on seventy when he painted the St. John the Baptist which is in the Louvre; in the last few months of his long life he designed a new palace at Amboise, and drew up detailed projects of a vast canal to connect the Loire and the Saone.

Milton wrote "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes" when he was over sixty.

ACTIVE VETERANS.

Music shows perhaps the most striking instance of all in Verdi, who, when long past eighty, changed his musical style completely, and made his last opera, "Falstaff," incomparably his best. Only the hypercritical find signs of failing powers in the opera of Wagner's old age—"Parsifal."

Kelvin and Huxley were active veterans. Sir Frank Dickson, president of (Continued on next column.)

FORD'S FIREMEN.

FURTHER PROOF OF WONDERFUL ORGANISATION.

COMPLETE FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM.

From an American contemporary we learn a few more facts relative to the wonders of the great Ford organisation. "Fighting fires is one thing, but when there aren't any fires to fight, why—the firemen haven't anything to do—that is, most of them," we are informed.

Just about everyone knows how heavy time hangs on the hands of the "boys" around the average city fire engine station between alarms, but anyone interested in seeing something different can find it at the central fire station in the Highland Park Plant of the Ford Motor Company.

Here the picture is entirely different. Just back of where the fire trucks stand there is a row of drill presses and between alarms the firemen keep busy operating the presses in the manufacture of parts for Ford cars.

Besides, the men work in eight-four shifts of twenty-four hours a day. There are no sleeping quarters and the men are wide awake and on the job all the time.

It is less than twenty feet from the presses to the fire truck so when an alarm comes in it is only a matter for each man to make a quick turn around and climb on the truck to transform himself from a machine operator into a fireman.

Ninety men regularly employed in the Highland Park plant are on the fire department roll and this force is augmented by 200 specially trained men who may be called out at a moment's notice in case of emergency.

The regular firemen work in three divisions, thirty on each eight-hour shift. Of those in each shift ten are on duty all the time in the central fire station. As soon as the first squad leaves in response to an alarm, the second squad moves in and if it is called out before the first returns there still is the third left to come into headquarters.

To provide and maintain adequate fire protection for the plant is, in itself, a big job. It must be remembered that more than 60,000 men are employed at Highland Park and that the plant area covers 278 acres of which 108 are under roof. There is a complete fire alarm system, with boxes located at convenient places throughout the buildings and yards and in addition to the fire truck the fire fighting equipment in the plant includes 100 forty-gallon chemical tanks mounted on wheels, 2,000 three-gallon hand extinguishers and 6 miles of hose on racks in various parts of the plant close to fire hydrants.

The Royal Academy, is seventy-two, is still painting, and is especially vigorous in denouncing certain schools of artistic thought with which he does not agree. They are equally vigorous in denouncing him, but certainly do not excel him in vitality.

Sir David Murray, another veteran R.A., is seventy-seven, and regularly turns out charming landscapes. Sir Luke Fildes is eighty-three. "The famous 'Punch' cartoonist, Sir John Tenniel, the pictorial creator of 'Alice in Wonderland,' died at a great age, working almost to the end.

It is difficult to realise that Bernard Shaw will be seventy in July. In his preface to "Back to Methuselah," he hinted that the lamp was burning low, but it is impossible to read into this (even if that was his intention) any suggestion that that fine brain is less fertile now than the red beard is white.

Can any one possibly assert that Shaw is not writing infinitely stronger, more penetrating, more deeply intellectual plays to-day than he was writing thirty years ago?

If "Back to Methuselah" is his magnum opus, "Saint Joan" is his masterpiece, and both are the work of an old man.

HANDY AT EIGHTY-FIVE.

Literature has, too, a remarkable figure in the late William de Morgan, who did not begin to write novels at all until past middle-age. Thomas Hardy is not too old at eighty-five to take an active interest in the theatrical production of "Tess."

The stage has a splendid veteran in Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson who is far from decrepitude, at seventy-two.

In the domain of commerce a remarkable career has been that of Lord Vestey, who was a comparatively poor man until past fifty, never having more than £200 a year. Now he is a millionaire.

Gladstone was not the only "Grand Old Man" of politics. Georges Clemenceau, after a long and stormy public life, is now, over eighty-four, busy writing plays.

Lord Balfour does not allow his seventy-seven years to interfere with either his official duties or his lawn tennis. Lord Coventry is the G.O.M. of the racing world and has been Lord Coventry since 1842.

"Let us now praise famous men" was an exhortation of Biblical times. "Let us now praise old men" would be a fitting modern sequel.



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[A.P.B.]

[3517]

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KNIGHTS BACHELOR.
THE KING PRESCRIBES NEW INSIGNIA.
TO INDICATE RANK.

The King's decision—that in future Knights Bachelor may wear a special badge indicative of their rank and the design officially approved for that decoration combine to revive pleasing medieval memories.

The Roman Knight was content with a ring to denote his status, but his medieval successor who so notably renewed the warlike associations of the rank wore belt, sword, and spurs to proclaim it, and took care that his spurs should be golden to distinguish him from humbler mortals who had to be content with less illustrious metal for the purpose. The wearing of a knightly belt as such can hardly have survived the use of a fairly complete panoply of armour, as it is shown, on monumental effigies, as being usually well below the waist; consequently its display in ordinary warfare became inconvenient when the wearing of armour below the breast plate began to be discontinued. The golden spurs, however, lingered rather longer, and a story is told that a gallant knight in the late war habitually wore them, as he was justly entitled to do, but, as being a modest man and unwilling to be accused of vanity or pretension for a profligate, took the precaution of having the gold electroplated. Be this as it may, he and his brother Knights Bachelor, will now rejoice in that a grievance of long standing has been removed by the King's gracious act. For, until today, the modern Knight Bachelor has had no badge or symbol to mark him out from less exalted fellows on those occasions when decorations are worn. He took rank before the Companions and Commanders of the Orders of Chivalry, but had nothing to show for it, except that some careful herald-painter may have endowed him with a helmet appropriate for a Knight instead of that of an Esquire over his shield of arms on a book-plate. And even that was only in virtue of a late ruling introduced years after the death of the kind depicted had ceased to be worn by men of any rank in war.

WEARS ORDER.

So marked indeed was the association of a decoration to be worn on the person with membership of an Order of Chivalry that in common speech the word "Order" is wrongly used to describe the jewel of gold and enamel itself; "He was wearing his Order" is often heard, and the Knight Bachelor who does not belong to any Order, or association of knight and other members, has in consequence no jewel to wear. All he could do was to take a secret pride in the fact that no man other than a Knight Bachelor can be admitted into the Order of the Garter, even if the King has to dub him Knight immediately before his investiture with all the panoply and ornaments of that illustrious confraternity.

When the matter of asking for the grant of some distinguishing badge for the Knights Bachelor was first put forward, suggestions were made that the wearing of a golden collar of S S would be appropriate. There is, however, some reason to believe that that collar was not at the time of its institution considered to be indicative of the wearer's knightly status. Indeed, the theory is gaining ground that it was worn as a livery decoration by gentlemen of the household of John of Gaunt, the famous Duke of Lancaster. Strong evidence of this connection between the collar of S S and the House of Lancaster may be found in the wording of the Act 24, Henry VIII, cap. 13, which has been relied upon by some as indicating that monarch's intention to constitute the collar as a mark of knighthood from the fact that the colours of the ribbon upon which the S S were to be displayed were ordered to be blue and white, the livery colours of John of Gaunt, and not the green and white of the Tudors. It has, moreover, been argued that the Act did not mention that knights only should wear the collar in question, but that any man of the rank of knight and above were to be allowed to wear it in gold. If this be so, the sumptuary regulations of an age which expected a man to dress in accordance with his rank and resented any tendency to rise above or sink below it and would have been horrified to hear of Dukes content to be the shabbiest members of their clubs, would have limited the wearing of the collar of S S in gold to knights and peers, but would have allowed esquires and other gentlemen to wear it in silver.

THE NEW BADGE.

There was, therefore, according to this argument nothing definitely knightly about the Collar, and it finds no place in the design on the new badge. This shows the three unquestionably knightly symbols, the sword, the belt, and spurs appropriately grouped upon an oval of vermilion enamel, which is to be worn on the breast on the analogy that as it is the star worn upon the breast in addition to the badge round his neck which distinguishes a member of the knightly classes of an Order of Chivalry from other members of lower degree, so it is upon the breast that the decoration of a knight who is not the member of any specific confraternity should be displayed.

It is obvious that the rank of Knight Bachelor which has now for some centuries only been awarded in recognition of merit should so long have had no distinguishing mark for display in public. The golden spurs were still in vogue until comparatively few years before the Degree ceased to be a prescribed connected with the tenure of which could be, and often was, compelled willy nilly by the King to "take up his knighthood" and pay suitable fees to the Royal Exchequer. In other words, when knight-hood could legally be thrust upon an unwilling esquire he still had something to show for it besides the half of an Exchequer tally, but when he was only able to achieve knight-hood, and the rank became the reward of merit and was no longer an incident of land-tenure, the poor man could do no special ornament indicative thereof and had to be content with the rescue of his Christian name from oblivion, a privilege shared in common

IF MR. "PUSSYFOOT" SUCCEEDS.
WHAT A "DRY" ENGLAND WOULD MEAN.
A TRANSFORMATION.

What will happen to all the brewers and publicans if Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson ever has his way and England follows America on to the "water-wagon"? The question has often been asked since prohibition first became a topic of discussion, but few people are aware how great is the number of people who would find their employment gone in a "dry" England.

Nearly 300,000 brewers, publicans, wine merchants and their employees would be unemployed, and following the example of "the trade" in America, would have to look for other means of earning a living.

In New York to-day, the former "wets" are doing all sorts of strange jobs. One large brewer, when the Prohibition Law was passed, turned his brewery into a motor car factory, and with the aid of experts, taught his employees to make cars instead of beer.

Another man opened a large hotel, and numbers of his workers joined the city police force.

But for the strangest examples it is necessary to go to the smaller American towns. There you find that many of the men whose businesses were "closed down" are now sheriffs and "booze inspectors" and those who are wayward enough to hoard secret stocks of liquor are liable to be arrested by the very men who formerly served them, or at whose hotel they used to spend their evenings.

Some time ago, an ex-publican applied for a licence to trade as a baker. When asked whether he could bake bread, he replied that he could make excellent cock-tails, and there was therefore no reason why he could not make bread.

In some cases, what seemed to be the ruin of their fortunes turned out to their advantage in the end. This one man who had struggled for two years to build up a wine merchant's business obtained a position as a traveller when American went "dry," and did so well at his new work that in six months he was better off than he has been for years.

For some curious reason that is hard to explain, numbers of barmen took to cinematograph work, and after learning to "shoot" a film, became camera men in film studios. Others, of course, obtained positions as waiters in the large hotels.

If prohibition did away with some businesses entirely, it also created at least one. That is the cellarman—a new discovery in America. It is this man's work carefully to look after the large private stocks of wines and spirits which at many wealthy Americans bought up in the eleventh hour, and see that no bottle is opened until it is fully matured. He is opened until it is fully matured. He is opened until it is fully matured. He is opened until it is fully matured.

So, even if the day dawns when a "double Scotch" gives place to "dry gingers" only, there will still be hope for those who have to put their shutters up "by order."

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL.
MEN WITH A "KINK."

[BY DR. FREDERICK GRAVES.]

"Everybody has a kink," said a famous alienist, giving evidence in a mental case recently, and a celebrated French authority has said we are all more or less insane.

Probably they really mean that few of us are perfectly normal. Many great people have their "kinks"; and the border line between genius and madness is sometimes perilously thin. The highly wrought brain is often overwrought and liable to yield or sag a little in some direction. The "kink" may show its direction in a fad, such as kleptomania, avarice, or peculiarities of diet or clothing.

Many think that a person deranged is incapable of dealing effectively with anything.

It may be so with the idiot, but many a lunatic has shown astonishing abilities in some directions—music, or invention.

I know an asylum patient who played the cello as few of the concert virtuosos can. Some lunatics have, moreover, strange powers of learning and wonderful memories. They had a maniac in Paris who could answer any question put from an encyclopedia, and correctly give the dates of practically every event in history. There have been many madmen, madwomen and other prodigies outside the asylums, and most of them have had their "kinks." They were not normal, and the sometimes a long way from it—as in the case of the boy who could do staggering feats in calculation, yet could never wash or dress himself.

And yet there is a difference between eccentricity and insanity—though they run each other pretty close sometimes—as in the case of the learned American university professor who (it is said) never washed, lived on boiled onions, rarely made up his mind unaided on any matter, and had a distressing habit of discarding all his garments on hot days! William Blake, brilliant though his achievement was in poetry and art, was never quite sane.

Why is it that so often the brilliant academic scholar fails in life? The psychologist will tell you that the mere accretion of book-learning and the development of the faculty of memory counts for little, for memory is one of the lowest of the cerebral functions.

The test comes when the brain has to make its own decisions, without the support of rule or experience. Then comes the critical test.

But, after all, it would be a dull world if we were all turned out of one mould.

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Canlon Insurance	£330 buy.
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Yangtze Insurance	£374 buy.
China Fire Insurance	£155 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	£244 buy.
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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 18th to 25th, 1926.

Days Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Satur.	19	h. m. 5 40	4.4	m. 10 12	4.1		
Sun.	20	h. m. 3 14	4.7	m. 10 55	3.0		
Mon.	21	h. m. 5 58	4.8	m. 11 41	3.6		
Tues.	22	h. m. 4 47	4.5	m. 11 34	2.1		
Wed.	23	h. m. 6 28	4.4	m. 12 25	2.5		
Thurs.	24	h. m. 7 25	4.3	m. 1 17	2.6		
Fri.	25	h. m. 8 58	4.3	m. 2 07	2.8		
		h. m. 9 51	4.2	m. 3 08	0.4		

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Hongkong Weekly Press.

THE NEWS FROM CANTON IN LAST SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY WAS DECIDEDLY OPTIMISTIC.

The reports received day by day since then have been encouraging, and the week closes with the appointment of Official Hongkong delegates and the announcement by H.E. the Governor of his belief that the end of our troubles is in sight.

The trend of affairs is being watched closely by friends in Great Britain and week by week they should be supplied with the details necessary to a proper understanding of the various influences at work.

The steadily increasing subscription list shows that the WEEKLY is appreciated. It gives the important news from all parts of China and is welcomed eagerly not only by old residents of the Colony but by all who have interests in the Far East.

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TRAFFICKING IN OPIUM.**ALLEGED DEALS IN "YUNNANESE GOODS" DISCLOSED.****PARTICULARS REGARDING A "SWATOW MONOPOLY."****ALLEGED LOCAL OPIUM "RING."****SENSATIONAL CASE OPENS AT MAGISTRACY.**

What promises to prove one of the most interesting cases of its kind, heard in the Hongkong courts, was commenced yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. The case in question is one brought under the Opium Ordinance, in which Lau Yu Leung and Yu Yau Heung are charged with trafficking in opium. An amendment to the Ordinance under which these men are charged extends to all persons domiciled in the Colony, irrespective of whether the alleged deals were in or out of Hongkong.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd (Superintendent of Imports and Exports) is appearing for the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Lo for the defence of both defendants.

The case is one of the most important of this particular character that has ever come under the notice of the local authorities. It is alleged by the prosecution that the firm, or syndicate with which defendants are said to be connected were attempting to obtain the opium monopoly in Swatow. Books and other documents seized by the Revenue officers are stated to have shown consignments amounting to as much as 200,000 taels of opium, which is described in the books as "Yunnan Silk," "Southern Silk," "Bamboo Cloth" and "Fish Silk."

The documents seized by the Revenue officers during a search carried out at premises in the western district showed, contended Mr. Lloyd yesterday, that there was a large opium ring in existence, and he alleged that the two defendants were members of an opium syndicate with extensive ramifications ranging from the province of Yunnan and French territories in the South to Swatow in the North. Tung Hing, in the province of Yunnan, was stated to be the buying centre and the importance which this place occupies in connection with the opium trade was stated to be equal to that of Swatow, which is the distributing centre for various places in China.

The case has occupied the attention of the Imports and Exports Department for a considerable time, and prior to the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Lloyd asked permission to put in a certificate under Section 38 of the Ordinance conferring the right on the authorities of putting in evidence relative to incidents which had occurred prior to the beginning of this year, but which had come to their knowledge only at a later stage of the investigations.

CASE OUTLINED.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Lloyd said from very small beginnings the case had grown to the dimensions which were now before the Court. Last month a visit was made to the house of a Hakka at Woosung Street, Yau-manti, and instead of finding a small quantity of opium, as they thought to, a pocket book was discovered on a man which gave clues which led to the arrest of a merchant on the Hongkong side. Entries in this book related to dealings in raw opium, and later, as a result of other information, an organised raid was carried out on a Chinese business premises which had a signboard with the inscription "Chai Hing." From a large quantity of books and letters seized there by Senior Revenue Officer Watt the facts for the case were obtained. No opium was actually seized, but said Mr. Lloyd, the procedure of the business was shown by a number of curious entries and references in the documents obtained.

The Imports and Exports Department, continued Mr. Lloyd, were fully aware of the fact that a number of local firms carrying on ordinary business also invested in opium and, to save time and duplication of methods, they pooled resources and concentrated on one process, the individual contributions made in this case being as much as \$100,000. The procedure of common business being carried out through one person in this way, although not necessarily referring to opium, was called by the name of "Tap Pang." Next the "Yunnan goods" were indicated. The nature of which goods being frequently mentioned in the documents seized would be shown in the course of the evidence given. One kind of "Yunnanese goods" was claimed to be white rice, but the price given was very cheap for rice. If instead of \$1.19 per picul of rice they called \$1.19 per tael of opium, the true value and nature of the goods referred to in the invoices would be arrived at.

200,000 TAEI SHIPMENT.

Mr. Lloyd went on to explain the extent and value of the opium dealt in by the syndicate, of which he alleged that the first defendant was the principal member. A letter seized showed that the syndicate had hoped to obtain the opium monopoly at Swatow on the failure of the present syndicate which held its rights from the Opium Bureau in that port. Dealings in which the defendant was concerned involved shipments amounting to 150,000 taels and, in one case under investigation, amounting to as much as 200,000 taels. While there was no proof of opium coming into Hongkong, said Mr. Lloyd, the documents seized inferred that Hongkong was the financial centre for these dealings. The name of the Fook Hong frequently occurred as the ship engaged in carrying the "goods" described under various code names. There were a number of absent foks, whose names were mentioned in the books seized, and were evidently employees of the firm. Mr. Lloyd put in a list of these names, which he said would come up during the evidence.

After Senior Revenue Officer Watt had given formal evidence regarding the raid on certain Chinese premises and had spoken as to seizing the books and other documents, the case was adjourned for further hearing in the afternoon.

"YUNNAN SILK."

When the case was continued in the afternoon Mr. Lloyd went into the witness-box, and his evidence occupied the whole of the hearing.

He said that he gave instructions last month to Senior Revenue Officer Watt to carry out enquiries at No. 20, Leo Yuen Street, West, second floor, as to the business of a Chinese firm there. A few days later Mr. Watt reported the results of his investigations to witness, to whom he handed a number of books, papers, and other documents, together with two portmanteaux and a despatch box. The despatch box was subsequently passed over by witness, who did not examine it, to Mr. J. Kennedy Skipton, the Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports. The accounts, books and documents seized, although not forming a complete set, dealt with the years 1924, 1925 and 1926. It was difficult to give a complete account of the firm's business, and it was only possible to give extracts ascertained from the documents obtained.

Referring to the extracts, Mr. Lloyd said that some referred to "Yunnan silk" at \$2.50 per tael. There was a deduction of three per cent. allowed in the accounts for paper and bamboo at the bottom of the packing. This, explained witness, was the usual deduction allowed in connection with the packing of raw opium. There was an account with the Swatow Company, and they were credited with the same amounts as were shown in the Hongkong accounts. "Yunnan silk," continued witness, was a very common term used for opium. Another term, which occurred in the documents, and which evidently referred to opium was "Southern Silk." The ordinary retail price of Yunnan opium at the present time was \$1.80 per tael, Hongkong money, but the price varied considerably. The \$2.50, referred to, no doubt stood for subsidiary coin. Another entry referred to "Yunnan silk" from Tung Hing. Tung Hing, explained Mr. Lloyd, was situated on the Kwangtung side of the border and divided by a river from Tongking. This place was the centre of the Yunnan opium trade for South China. Remittances would usually go through Haiphong, the money being either in French or Hongkong notes. The usual method of payment when opium was smuggled into Hongkong was to remit it by draft in French money through Hongkong.

METHOD OF PACKING.

Witness went on to draw attention to the method of packing mentioned in the documents, which was by means of three gunny bags. Silk, he said, was not usually packed in such manner. Opium was very commonly packed in this way. Another method of packing was by means of oil-paper used for wrapping up the cakes of raw opium. It was also interesting to notice that hemp cord and hemp string was also charged for. Another invoice mentioned "bamboo cloth," a common term for raw opium. Yet another invoice referred to "fish silk" and "common cloth," both these, said witness, being terms for opium. Various other documents contained frequent references to such names.

At this juncture, Mr. Lo said that if His Worship held, as he thought, he would on the evidence produced by Mr. Lloyd, that there was a *prima facie* case against the first defendant, he (Mr. Lo) did not want Mr. Lloyd to give any further detailed evidence regarding the first defendant. He would intimate his defence at the next hearing, but the first defendant had admitted the books seized to be his, and therefore there must be a *prima facie* case against him. On behalf of the second defendant, Mr. Lo submitted that he had no dealings in opium at all.

Mr. Lloyd said that the second defendant was an important *fok* of the first defendant and was left in charge of the business in Hongkong while the first defendant was absent.

Mr. Lo submitted, and His Worship agreed, that this was what had yet to be proved.

Mr. Lloyd produced four letters, which he had been given by S.R.O. Watt, the addressee on the envelope being the name of the man first on the list of *foks* handed in earlier in the proceedings.

SWATOW MONOPOLY.

Mr. Lo submitted that these letters only dealt with the monopoly, Swatow, and he did not think Mr. Lloyd could term that an offence under Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Mr. Lloyd said that it was an offence against the section.

Mr. Lo replied that this must be wrong. He did not think Mr. Lloyd or anyone could bring anything against his client or anyone else for trying to get a monopoly in Swatow, so long as they did not deal in Hongkong.

Mr. Lloyd said that the Ordinance said "in or without Hongkong."

His Worship remarked that the legislature, he thought, had no power to prevent a person in Hongkong buying or selling opium in Swatow so long as he did not do it in Hongkong.

Mr. Lloyd replied that this section came under the obligations they had taken in connection with the League of Nations' Opium Convention.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd said that if profits came to Hongkong, dealing in opium elsewhere now constituted an offence. A merchant in Hongkong could not enter into negotiations for a prospective deal in Swatow while domiciled in Hongkong, or a member of a firm in Hongkong.

His Worship held that the question was whether the man was dealing in Hongkong or not.

Mr. Lo said that all these letters contained was a report. There was no reference to anything happening in Hongkong. They simply referred to happenings in Swatow. He submitted that even on Mr. Lloyd's rather curious interpretation of Section 4 these letters were no evidence against the second defendant. Unless Mr. Lloyd could show dealings as having taken place in Hongkong, and defendant as having been connected with them and receiving some commission or financial benefit he did not see what these documents had to do with it.

Mr. Lloyd said he was using these letters to show defendant's position in the firm.

His Worship answered that he did not think they showed his position in the firm at all. They referred to him by name, but there was nothing in them to show any connection between him and others.

Mr. Lloyd said the connection of second defendant with the firm was that his name appeared in the list of the *foks* given in the wages book. (Mr. Lloyd had explained earlier in the proceedings that it was a custom to allow *foks* to invest a few dollars from time to time in such concerns.)

His Worship still held that there was nothing in the letters to show any connection between the second defendant and the first defendant as being connected with opium deals. The only connection, if any, was that the man's name appeared in the list of *foks*.

After Mr. Lloyd had given further evidence, Mr. Lo asked His Worship what evidence, if any, there was against the second defendant.

His Worship said there were three points. First, that the man's name appeared in the list of *foks*, which was innocuous. The second point was the letters sent to him, which, if admissible, showed that he had a certain say in the affairs of the firm, and the third point was that an opium deal was mentioned in another document that had been brought before the Court.

At this stage of the proceedings, the case was adjourned for further hearing next Thursday afternoon.

SUMMARY COURT.**CLAIM AGAINST DR. H. G. MILLER.**

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday, C. J. Gandall, claimed \$60 from Dr. H. G. Miller, of Miller House, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

Plaintiff said that the defendant, who kept a boarding house, had employed him to canvas vessels coming into port for lodgers. He had been dismissed without notice.

Dr. Miller said that he had given plaintiff verbal notice. His wife had made a note of it in her diary, and if necessary, she would give evidence. When plaintiff was dismissed he was given his month's salary, and the receipt for it was signed by Gandall's wife.

Plaintiff applied for leave to amend the writ. He said that he was employed at \$80 a month, but he was also to receive board and lodging, which he had not had for five months. He desired to add a further \$250 to the claim.

His Lordship intimated that plaintiff should issue another writ.

The case was fixed for hearing for next Thursday.

CHINESE FATALITY.**MOTOR-CAR THAT DID NOT STOP. DRIVER IN CUSTODY.**

Private Collins, a motor-driver of the East Surreys, reported to the police on the 16th inst. that he saw a motor-car knock down a Chinese near the entrance to Murray Barracks in Garden Road. The Chinese, who was severely injured, was accompanied by his wife, who had him removed at once to hospital. The car did not stop. The victim later succumbed to his injuries.

Private Collins picked up a motor which had been dislodged at the time of the accident, and the motor-car was traced. It was found to be Chinese-owned.

The driver has been taken into custody.

CHRONIC OPIUM SMOKER.**PRISONER'S DEATH IN HOSPITAL.**

A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded at the enquiry, conducted by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, into the death of a Chinese prisoner. The man, who was 35 years of age, was committed to prison on March 22nd this year, being fined \$43,700 in respect of an opium offence, or six months' hard labour in default.

He was transferred to Lai Chi Kok and later taken to the Government Civil Hospital, apparently suffering from typhoid. The man had been a chronic opium smoker. He died in the G.C.H. on Thursday from tuberculosis.

MAN'S GOAL.**HONGKONG LODGE OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.****DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEOSOPHY AND OTHER RELIGIONS.**

At this week's public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society, Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "Man's Goal and the Adepts." There is a stage in human evolution, he said, where man, as man, has nothing more to accomplish having learnt all this earth can teach. All the great religions teach the possible perfection of man, holding up the same ideal of a Man made Perfect. Although His name is different in each, yet ever the same idea is beneath it—He is Mithra, Zurathustra, Osiris, Krishna, Buddha, the Christ, but He ever symbolizes the Man made Perfect. Every religion proclaims Him. He is the ideal towards which every great religion strives, and each religion fulfils effectively its mission according to the clearness with which it illumines, and the precision with which it teaches the road whereby He may be reached. The Christ in Christendom is the name of a state, more than the name of a man. All men, in the long course of evolution, reach the Christ, the Buddha, the Krishna state; all the sons of men can accomplish what Sons of Man have accomplished, and we see in Them the pledge of our own triumph, and the development of like divinity in us is but a question of evolution.

The only difference between the Theosophist and the followers of some other religions is that theosophists believe in the Great Prophets and Founders of all religions, while others believe in their own Prophet and deny those of the religions to which they do not belong. And Theosophists believe that such Perfected Men are still living on earth, and that men may climb to-day as men in the past have climbed and become Perfect.

DARING ROBBERY.**EXPLOSIVES STOLEN AT SHA-TAU-KOK.**

A few days ago, a daring robbery was carried out at the mines at Lin Ma Hang, Sha-tau-kok, when, having forced open the padlock of a magazine, robbers got away with 695 sticks of dynamite, four coils of fuses, and 400 detonators.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF KUOMINTANG.

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton has been informed that General Tang Song Chi has now recaptured Siang-tan and, as soon as his right wing is reinforced, will continue his march towards Changsha, the provincial capital.

Canton is unable to understand why General Chiang Kai Shek has not sent the 2nd Kuomintang Army Corps, who are all Hunanese, under General Tan Yen Kai, a former Tsuchua of that province, to the front. Instead he has dispatched a division of the 4th Army, who are mostly Cantonese. According to a writer in the *Wah Tse Yat Po*, General Tan Yen Kai, in a recent address, hinted that his corps, the 2nd, would never have its ambition realized until it had a chance to set foot on Hunan soil again.

The latest batch of troops to leave Canton is the 12th Division.

Owing to the urgent need of raising war funds electricity in Canton is again to be considered a luxury, and a sur-charge of 20 per cent. on ordinary rates is being contemplated. The opponents to the measure point out that electric power is now a necessity in manufacturing processes.

Slaughtering houses in Canton City are threatening to stop business unless the fifty per cent. increase of the cattle tax which was imposed recently is taken off.

Among the latest miscellaneous taxes created by the Kuomintang in Canton are a stamp duty of 10 cents on each rent receipt book; 50 cents on each name recorded in a hotel register and five cents on each burial association deposit slip.

The Strike pickets in Kongmoon recently seized 300 bags and 140 casks of cement. According to the shippers, the cement was imported from Formosa, and this fact was made known to the Committee in Canton on May 5th. The pickets in Kongmoon, however, have never heard of such a place as Taiwan, it seems, and they insist upon calling cement the "Hung Mo Nai," or red feathered dirt, red feather signifying British.

FRESH TROUBLE.

Almost on the eve of what promised to be a settlement of the boycott, fresh trouble appears to have arisen. The Strike Committee, it is alleged, state that on the afternoon of June 15th, three pickets, while performing their duty near the godowns of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Paak Hin Hok, were taken by British employees into custody and turned over to a British gunboat in Canton Harbour. Later reports state that the pickets were subsequently turned over to the authorities in Shamoen. The Strike Committee, however, appear to have been unaware of this until the next day. It is further alleged that the British who boarded the picket boat to arrest the men were armed.

STRIKERS ACTIVITIES.

On June 16th, a Chinese sampan with 14 passengers intending to board a Hongkong-Canton British steamer for Hongkong was taken by the pickets; and the passengers and their luggage were turned over to the Strike Committee prison at East Garden, East Bund.

On June 17th, near Shamoen, pickets from the 4th Company of the Strike Committee took a Japanese into custody and sent him to the Canton Police Headquarters, alleging that he had been trying to take food into Shamoen in violation of strike regulations.

On June 21st, the Canton Labour Unions intend to have another demonstration to raise funds for the support of the British coal mine workers. They have already held four similar demonstrations since the British general strike. On the present occasion, the Women's Suffrage Association of China will be responsible for the sale of tickets to a theatrical performance, by the Yan Shau Lin Company, for the benefit of British strikers.

THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS.

VISIT TO HONGKONG OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. J. M. Davis, an American, who is executive secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, whose head office is at Honolulu, and who has been of late travelling in the interest of his organization, at present visiting Hongkong, on his way to the Straits, Java, and Australia. Mr. Davis has already visited Japan, Korea, North China, and the Philippines, and has called upon several international groups affiliated with the Institute. The Institute for which Mr. Davis is travelling is being supported by leaders of Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, and the United States.

Mr. Davis reports good progress in the various centres.

While in Hongkong yesterday, Mr. Davis met Dr. T. P. Wu and Dr. Cheung Wai Chang, past presidents of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; Mr. Loy Chang, acting manager of the Bank of China in Hongkong; Miss Elliot, general secretary of the Y.W.C.A.; Mr. J. L. McPherson, of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and other well-known local residents interested in international peace and co-operative service.

Mr. Davis will meet a few Chinese leaders of Hongkong at tiffin to-day before sailing in the afternoon for Singapore.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

TO LAPSE AT THE END OF THE MONTH.

It was announced some months ago that the Rents Ordinance would not be renewed after June 30th. Since that announcement was made there have been extensively signed petitions to the Government from Landlords and Tenants' Associations. The Landlords wanted the Ordinance to lapse and the tenants desired it to be renewed.

Yesterday an official announcement was made as follows:—

Petitions for and against the renewal of the Rents Ordinance were considered by H.E. the Governor in Executive Council on the 17th of June. The Members of Legislative Council were also present during the discussion. It was unanimously agreed that the Ordinance should not be renewed after the 30th of June, 1926, when it will therefore automatically expire.

Commenting upon the Tenants' petition on May 19th, the *Daily Press* said: "The great need in Hongkong is for business interests to spread out a little more. At present we are all on the top of one another and yet a little further afield are areas waiting development. What inducement, however, is there for the builder to develop these areas in competition with a Rents Ordinance? The Tenants' Association admit that there are houses even now at low rentals in outlying districts which are empty. That seems to give their whole case away. Those houses will probably remain empty much longer than they would do if people could not, under protection of the Government, remain secure in possession of their accommodation in the centre of the City. And why should the Government give an advantage to occupiers at the expense of others less fortunately placed if it can be shown, as apparently it can, that somewhere or another, there are sufficient houses to meet all needs. Surely in the circumstances it would be wiser to allow rents to find their own levels. The free competition between district and district, accompanied by building activity, should prevent rents soaring."

NO EVIDENCE.

SEQUEL TO OPIUM SEIZURE.
ALL THE DEFENDANTS
DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, five Chinese, employed on the s.s. *Kinshan*, were charged with having in their possession or control 410 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$5,023. The seizure was made on board the vessel on Thursday.

Mr. A. J. O'Donoghue represented the first defendant.

Detective-Sergeant Taylor said that the first and fifth defendants had been arrested because they were the chief stoker and second stoker, respectively. When the seizure was made they were not on board the vessel, and he could offer no direct evidence against them. Both were discharged.

In regard to the other three, it was stated that they were in the stokehold where the opium, contained in a sack, lay concealed under some iron plates.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence that the men knew the opium was there, and discharged all three. The drug was confiscated.

PARTING GIFTS.

PRESENTATIONS FROM C.S.C.C. MEMBERS.

RETIREMENT OF MR. H. J. STANLEY.

A very interesting ceremony took place at the Civil Service Cricket Club last evening, when Mr. H. J. Stanley, who has been a member of the Club for the past thirteen years, was presented with a parting gift from his fellow members, on the occasion of his retirement and pending departure for Home.

The gift consisted of a handsome black-wood writing table, which bore a silver plate with the inscription—"Presented to Mr. H. J. Stanley on his retirement by the members of the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club, June, 1926."

Mrs. Stanley was also the recipient of a farewell gift, consisting of a silver flower vase, which was given to her as a token of the appreciation felt by the members for the interest she has taken in connection with the social side of the Club, and the way in which she has always assisted in arranging various events, such as Christmas Trees for members' children.

Mr. Stanley has been a member of the Civil Service Cricket Club since 1913. For a period of two years he carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary, and was twice Chairman of the Committee. He has been a member of the Committee for several years and has always taken the keenest interest in the Club's various activities, especially in connection with the bowls section, of which game he is a keen exponent. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley leave for Home next Saturday by the P. & O. s.s. *Manitua*.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

Mr. P. T. Lamble (Chairman of the Club Committee) made the presentation on behalf of the members, of whom there was a representative gathering present. In doing so, he referred to Mr. Stanley's long membership of the Club, and the interest he had taken in its welfare from the time he joined it. The Chairman also touched on Mr. Stanley's able services as Secretary of the Club, as Chairman of Committee and as an active member of the Committee.

Mr. B. Maughan endorsed the sentiments uttered by the Chairman, and said the members would also be very sorry to lose Mrs. Stanley. She also had deeply interested herself in the welfare of the Club, and especially in connection with the annual Christmas Tree for the children. All the officers and members would miss her presence and her help in arranging various functions on the social side. They thanked her for the assistance she had given the Club during her residence in Hongkong.

Mr. Maughan then presented Mrs. Stanley with the flower vase.

MR. STANLEY'S REPLY.

Replying, Mr. Stanley said he thanked the Chairman for the kind words he had expressed. It had been a pleasure to take an interest in the Club, because it had afforded him enjoyment to be there, and he had always carried out his duties there as a pleasure.

On behalf of his wife he thanked Mr. Maughan for the sentiments he had expressed. His wife and himself, he added, had been fully repaid for anything they had ever done for the Club. The gifts handed them that evening would always remind them of Hongkong, and the writing table would recall to him the many happy hours he had spent at the Civil Service Cricket Club. The Club had been the one thing which had made Hongkong pleasant for him. People talked about retiring in their old age, and looked forward to it. He had done so, but now the time had come to depart from the Colony he was sorry to go. He was afraid they would at Home consider him too old to be of any further use, but he did not feel that such was the case. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Stanley wished the C.S.C.C. every success in the future, and especially the bowls section, in which he had indeed taken a very keen interest. He hoped that he would find a bowls club at Home which would give him as much pleasure and enjoyment as had the "greens" of the C.S.C.C. (Applause.)

Mr. R. G. Vergette (Hon. Secretary of the Club) proposed a toast to the future health, happiness and prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, wishing them many years in which to enjoy their retirement and pension.

The toast, drunk with musical honours and cheers concluded the proceedings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATHING BEACHES.
(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—I observe that in your editorial to-day on the bathing beaches there occurs the following sentence referring to Repulse Bay:—"Rafts were supplied by the Government and a rather half-hearted effort was made to provide life-saving arrangements for those in the water."

The following are the arrangements now in operation:—

- 1.—A special designed boat with blunt bows lies off shore while bathing is going on, equipped with a large blunt-pointed hook on a bamboo pole, one life-belt, and ropes.
- 2.—Two boatsmen are provided to row the boat, one to relieve the other; both are able to swim.
- 3.—Two life-belts are hung ready for use on the beach.
- 4.—Two beach caretakers are employed, both of whom are swimmers.
- 5.—The Royal Humane Society's instructions for reviving the apparently drowned are posted at two or three places on the beach.

Measures are also taken to safeguard the public against minor accidents: they are as follows:—

- 1.—Two notices warning the public against entering the water where the beach is stony have been posted at the spot in question.
- 2.—The mooring chains of the rafts are cased in canvas to prevent barnacles adhering to them, and the rafts are cleaned once a month.

As you consider that the above arrangements are rather half-hearted, the Bathing Beaches Committee will be glad to receive any suggestions for improving them that you may wish to make. I am informed that they are precisely the same as those in force in seaside resorts in England.—Your obedient servant,

W. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary.

Bathing Beaches Committee.

June 17th.
[Ed. Note: The precautions, as carefully tabulated above, certainly make an impressive list, and if the Authorities see to it that the duties assigned to the caretakers and others are properly carried out, they should be adequate. There must, of course, be fairly frequent European supervision. Judging from Mr. Schofield's letter the "life-saving" arrangements should be the most noticeable feature at the Repulse Bay beach. We have bathed there and either we are particularly unobservant or have ventured into the water at periods when the caretakers have been enjoying a well-earned rest. We should imagine that half the bathers were unaware of the efficient way in which they were guarded against accident. The announcement, therefore, will come as a pleasant surprise.]

MACAO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—As a Britisher it seems, in my opinion, a matter of regret that certain statements affecting our neighbouring colony, Macao, should have been allowed to appear in the local Press. Any sympathy we have for Macao and her difficulties in the present situation would best be served by at least refraining from giving free publication to items likely to embarrass the colony. Not enough has been said of the practical assistance and sympathy contributed by local Portuguese and their brethren in Macao during the recent and previous strikes, and though it is late in the day some gesture could be made which would do more to engender a similar display on their part (should further difficulties arise here) than by encouraging those who disagree with what they consider is a wrong method of Government.

It should be remembered that Macao is the oldest colony in the East and long served as a place of refuge to Britishers and other nationalities in years gone by; it is within the memory of living men that Macao was the main port for goods to and from China. The fact that trade has declined there is mainly due to the development of Hongkong and I believe most local Britishers appreciate the efforts Macao is now making in attempting to build a harbour, which will once again make it an important port and enable revenues from trade alone to make the colony self-supporting thus enabling the removal of the *fantan* monopoly.

At the same time it is well to realize that many of us are only too pleased to have an occasional "flutter" and it is hardly sportsmanlike to support statements derogatory to the little colony. We hear very few reflections, if any, against Monte Carlo; a place which lives exclusively on profits derived from the games of chance; not only that but people of perception aid the little principality by travelling far to participate, thus showing their practical appreciation.

The present Governor in Macao, a man of considerable intelligence and attainments, has shown himself ever on the alert to make improvements. Regarding the statement that Macao should be put under international control it is on a par with a Hongkong Britisher stating publicly in the Macao newspaper that Hongkong should be made into an international port because we have had difficulties, not of our choosing, within the last year. The possibility of any Britisher either in Hongkong or elsewhere making such a statement is so remote that it seems an absurdity to mention this. Saklatvala, the one time member for Battersea, does certainly give vent to rabid remarks occasionally which his followers deplore; but even so it is difficult to imagine him making such a statement as that referred to in this paragraph.

Thanking you for the courtesy of inserting this letter.—Yours truly,
J. E. OLLERTON.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1926.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Telephone C. 4578.

Gentlemen's
Tailors and OutfittersHave purchased a Special
Consignment of Pure Worsted

SUMMER SUITINGS

in Four Colourings.

These have been obtained at a big
discount, which enables us to offer
them at much less than their
market value.COAT and TROUSERS ...\$30.00 usually \$45.00
COAT only\$18.50 " \$27.50

Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Call in and let us show you the Selection or Patterns
will be willingly sent on approval.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

12, Des Voeux Road.

JUST ARRIVED.

ELBSCHLOSS BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

THE REGIMENTAL BAND OF
H.M. GRENADEER GUARDS
CONDUCTED BY LIEUT. GEORGE MILLER.

MARTIAL MOMENTS—MARCH MEDITATION. In Two Parts.
Introducing: Part 1.—Entry of the Gladiators; Folies Bergere; Panjab; Bolshoi; Sons of the Brave; Colonel Bogey; Dawn of Freedom; Through Night to Light; To the Front. Part 2.—Old Comrades; Under the Double Eagle; Sylvia; Steamer; With Sword and Lance; Semper Fidelis; Washington Post; Light of Foot; Wellington; Great Little Army; Under Freedom's Flag; Dawn of Freedom.

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Illustrating the destructive fumes encountered in
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[A.P.E.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**HONGKONG & KOWLOON
PANTECHNICON CO.**
49, DUNDRELL STREET.

MOVE ANYTHING TO ANYWHERE.
We undertake to REMOVE FURNITURE From Any Place To Any Other Place in the Colony.

Baggage placed on Board any Ship.
Baggage taken Delivered from any Ship and
Delivered to any Place in the Colony.
Goods under Bills of Lading Loaded or
Discharged.
We guarantee against Breakages or Loss.

RING UP (CENTRAL 431 (DAY).
Kowloon 760 (NIGHT). [3694]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

1.—Will Holders of Bathing Mats held permits kindly send them to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of JUNE, 1926, Answers to the following Questions—

- (a)—What is the Licence Number of your Bathing Mat and where is it situated?
- (b)—To what extent is your Mat held used?
- (c)—If you have more than one Mat held, please fill in Answers to the above Questions in regard to each of your Mats.

2.—Would Members of the Public kindly favour the BATHING BEACHES COMMITTEE with any Suggestions they may have to offer for the improvement of Bathing Facilities in the Colony at existing Bathing Beaches?
Will they also suggest Additional Bathing Beaches and any Schemes for developing the same?

(83) W. SCHOFIELD,
Hon. Secretary,
BATHING BEACHES COMMITTEE,
Post Office Building.

[3675]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR,
ART & CURIO EXPERTS.
TEMPORARILY REMOVED
TO
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD, 2ND FLOOR—LIT—
All are Cordially Invited to View our
FINE COLLECTION. [3699]

DR. FENTON

HAS RETURNED TO THE
COLONY, AND IS PRE-
PARED TO RECEIVE
PUPILS FOR TUITION
AND COACHING.
3, PEAK ROAD.
TELEPHONE C. 4237.

[3695]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
NOTICE.

**THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING OF MEMBERS** will be held
in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONGKONG CLUB
Lobby, on MONDAY, 21st JUNE, 1926, at
5.15 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

[3647]

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
AND CONTINENTAL PORTS
AND LONDON.

**THE Steamship
"KIDDERPORE"**
carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this Port at 4 P.M. on MONDAY,
the 21st JUNE, 1926, taking Cargo for the
above Ports.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bon-
bay and there transhipped to the on-carrying
Steamer for Marseille and London.
Passes will be received at this Office until
noon on the 19th JUNE. The Outlets and
Value of all Packages must be declared.
For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1926. [3687]

**FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.**

Comprehensive and Complete Report
of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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Subscription, paid in advance—\$13 per
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Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of
the new BUS SERVICE, European
residences equipped with modern sanitation,
electric light, gas, as well as garage and
comprising 8 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants'
quarters, etc., at \$180 and upwards. These
comfortable residences, on Mount Davis
Road, face South and are situated in one of
the most delightful localities in Hongkong.
Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &
AGENCY CO., LTD. [3423]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS 1927.

LISTS ARE NOW OPEN FOR MEMBERS
To Subscribe for SUBSCRIPTION
GRIFFINS for 1927, and will be found at the
HONGKONG CLUB, RACE COURSE and
STABLES.
Lists will CLOSE on MONDAY, 21st
JUNE, 1926, at 6 P.M.

[3677]

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg
to inform All Interested in SAFE
DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their
New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE
DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$8
for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size.
Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3473]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned have received Instructions
To Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION**

ON
TUESDAY, THE 22ND JUNE, 1926,
COMMENCING AT 9.30 A.M.

AT
H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
LEAD BATTERY PLATES, FIREWOOD,
CASKS AND DRUMS,
DIRTY MINERAL OIL AND OIL FUEL.

Particulars and Terms of Sale as per
Catalogue.
LAMMEIT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

[3636]

TO LET.—KING EDWARD HOTEL

BUILDING. For Particulars, Apply to
the CHINA LAND & INVESTMENT CO.,
LTD., BANK OF CANTON BUILDING. [3673]

TO LET.

PREMISES ON GROUND FLOOR.
Central Position. Apply to Box No.
3638, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3638]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM
BUILDING, PENNINGTON STREET, East
Point, Floor Area: 5,235 Sq. Ft., Height:
20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For
further particulars apply to the SECRETARY,
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD. [3636]

WANTED to Purchase PEAK HOUSE
near Summit. For Disposal No. P.
PEAK, No. 5, GLENHALL. Several HOUSES
Wanted for October, November Tenancies.
Mortgages Negotiated. Tel. 4630. HONG-
KONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE &
REAL ESTATE CO.

FOR RENT, for Six Months, to Careful
Tenants. The "ANCHORAGE," 9,
MAGAZINE GAP ROAD, near MAY ROAD Station,
Detached, Verandahs all round. Delightful
Location, Splendid Views. Completely and
Beautifully Furnished, Warming and Cooling
Rooms, Hot Water laid on, Fire-Wall Fitted
Modern Bathrooms, Finish System and Bath
also in Spacious Servants' Quarters, Laundry
with Three Tiled Washing Tanks, Drying
Rooms, Two Telephones, Garden. HONG-
KONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE &
REAL ESTATE CO. Tel. 4630.

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HIRE—From 2.30 P.M. Daily, First
Class STEAM LAUNCH suitable for
Bathing Parties and Picnics. Reasonable
Terms.—Apply GANDE, FRIBOE & CO., LTD. [195]

TO LET.—Partly Furnished Four-roomed
FLAT, Top floor, JOY-DAN ROAD, with
all Modern Conveniences, Servants' Quarters,
etc.—Apply KOON TAI. Phone C. 417.

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WEEKLY PRESS, July to December,
1925. With Index. Price—\$7.50.
Can be had at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S Celebrated DRY GINGER ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delight-
ful aroma and rich flavour
are features which give this
beverage the IMMENSE
POPULARITY it deserves.

Declared by travellers,
tourists and others to be
UNEQUALLED by any
similar product throughout
the world.

WATSON'S "PYERIS"

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water,
healthful and refreshing.
Surpassing in quality all the
celebrated European Spa
Waters.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19TH, 1926.

AFTER THOUGHTS OF THE
GENERAL STRIKE.

AFTER the General Strike in England
there has been a great deal of stock-
taking by public men and writers in the
Press regarding the position in which
the country finds itself. We are glad to
say that the upheaval has left very little
resentment. There was no bitterness to
speak of during the struggle, and
since it ended the desire is real and
widespread to "let the dead past bury
its dead," and to make a fresh start
with a patriotic intention to help the
whole country along the road to pro-
sperity. By common consent Mr. BALDWIN
is the man who has emerged from the
crisis with a greatly enhanced reputa-
tion. During the strike he laboured
unceasingly for peace. For a long time
before he laboured unceasingly for
mutual trust and confidence between
employers and employed. His personality
and his record have both been factors
in the creation of the new and better
spirit to which reference has been made.
We believe Britain was fortunate in the
character of her Prime Minister in the
stern ordeal through which she has
passed. A man of honour, of courage
and calmness, firm in adherence to the
dictates of conscience, with the qualities
of a statesman and also those of a sports-
man, Mr. BALDWIN has exemplified as
well as represented the nation.

It is indeed the British mind and
temperament which carried the cause of
common sense to triumph in the crisis
long prepared by admirers of alien sub-
versive ideas. And being endowed with
the British qualities most useful in such
a struggle, and resolute in the applica-
tion of them to his task, Mr. BALDWIN
fully merits the high eulogy which the
Times as the foremost British journal
dedicated to him. "The Prime Minister,"
said this experienced political authority,
"led the nation through these dark days
in a manner which is beyond all
criticism," adding rightly that "he has
shown himself possessed of a very rare
combination of determination, steadiness
and conciliatory goodwill."

The Britain of the first half of May,
1926, was the Britain of the war days
confronting a different kind of menace.
The difficulty and the danger, although
grave, were not such as to preclude good
humour and cheeriness amid inconveni-
ence and discomfort. That nothing more
serious than inconvenience and discom-
fort resulted generally for the public
was due to the admirable constancy and
good temper of the police force, which
had to bear the brunt of the trouble and
has earned an especial tribute of
gratitude from all classes; to the un-
assailable discipline of the forces of the
Crown; to the pluck, tenacity and
aptitude of the spirited volunteers who
so promptly gave their services to the
nation amid risks not measurable in
advance; and last, but not least, to the
imperturbable and invincible resolve
manifest in the vast majority of all
classes that under no guise or on no
pretext should a Trade Union Soviet
supplant the system of Parliamentary
Government that is the heritage of the
British people.

The attitude of the miners served as
the actual excuse with which the extre-
mists in the Trade Union executives and
in the General Council of the Trades
Union Congress chose to disguise their
assault on the liberties and institutions
of the nation. Any other excuse would
have been found sooner or later for
forcing their moderate colleagues to
subordinate their better judgment to a
miscalculated attack of the kind. The
process by which the extreme faction has
hitherto imposed its will on associates
less wrong-headed and blind was amply
illustrated by the career of Mr. RAMSAY
MACDONALD's Government. Before the
Great War the Socialist fanatics had
set their mind on the General Strike.
They saw in it the way to the revolution
of their dreams. In the General Strike the
workers were first to break away from,
and then break up, all established
authority. The Union Jack was to be
hailed down and the Red Flag was to be
run up, and Britain was to follow the
example of Russia and Mexico—accord-
ing to the hope of Mr. SWALES expressed
in the presidential address to the
Trades Union Congress last year. This
culminating effort of the General Strike
has proved to be as misconceived as the
whole system of destruction and delusion
to which the extremists are devoted.
It is satisfactory to know that the
"Reds" who engineered the trouble have
been completely discredited in the eyes
of the whole country. Mr. BALDWIN
refused to hold any parley with the
Trades Union Congress until they issued
orders which ended the attempted hold
up of the country. The revolutionary
schemers had to admit thereby that they
were defeated. Then later, when it came
to making terms with employers the Trade
Union officials concerned were discredit-
ed; they were forced to eat humble pie,
and it has given them a bad attack of
indigestion. They had to acknowledge
in plain English in the wording of the
agreements they signed on behalf of their
followers that the Strike was a wrongful
act, and moreover, they had solemnly
promised that they would not be guilty
of anything of the kind in future.

It was in this manner that the rail-
ways, the dock companies, and other
great employers of labour consented to
discuss the question of the reinstatement
of the strikers. There is the further
fact that all the strikers have not been
reinstated; the men are being taken
back as and when required. Naturally
with a general stoppage in the country,
and consequent loss of trade—not to
mention the coal strike which remains
over as a still unsolved problem—there
is less employment available now than was
the case before the trouble. The men
who have been unable to get back are not,
however, blaming the employers for their
predicament. They understand the posi-
tion. But they are blaming the leaders
of their unions for having misled them,
and this will undoubtedly have far-
reaching effects inside the Trade Union
movement.

A Chinese has been sent to the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital suffering from
poisoning, through taking an overdose of
an unknown medicine.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. is giving a re-
ception to its 1,500 members this evening,
when a programme of musical and
literary items will be submitted.

The report by the Medical Officer of
Health on notifiable diseases, shows that,
during the twenty-four hours ended June
17th, there was one case of enteric fever
(Chinese).

A dog owned by Mr. C. L. Sands of
308, The Peak, has been sent to Kennedy
Town. It bit a coolie employed at 270,
The Peak. Another dog, bit its master,
a Chinese, living at Hollywood Road.

The motor vessel *Tennessee*, of the
Norwegian Africa and Australia Line,
left Antwerp on June 3rd, and is expect-
ed to arrive here on July 10th, with
general cargo from Norway via ports.

The Fire Brigade was called out at
about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon
to deal with an outbreak of fire at Anton
Street. On arriving it was found that
the blaze, which was confined to the chim-
ney of Nos. 8 and 10, had been put out
by the inmates.

A complimentary dinner is being given
in honour of Mr. B. L. Frost, Past
President of the Institution of Engineers
and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, in the
Institute rooms this evening at eight
o'clock. Mr. Frost, who has been for a
number of years wholeheartedly interest-
ed in the furtherance of the Institute,
is going home on holiday next Satur-
day.

The case in which Hung Ping Cheung,
a probationary interpreter of the Sanitary
Department, was charged with at-
tempting to obtain \$20 by false pretences,
and with demanding a bribe from a pork
butcher of Kowloon City Road, was con-
cluded at the Kowloon Magistracy yester-
day afternoon. After hearing the
remainder of the case Mr. J. H. B.
Nihill dismissed the charge on the ground
of insufficient evidence.

The Home mails are due to-day. The
s.s. *Alipore* should arrive with letters and
papers (dated, London, May 20th) via
Negapatam, and the s.s. *Katori Maru*
is scheduled to come in with letters from
the United Kingdom and Europe via
Siberia. This vessel will also bring mail
from Japan and Shanghai. Yesterday
mail (73 bags) arrived from Australia by
the *Ki Maru*; while the s.s. *President*
Cleveland brought letters and papers
from Manila and the s.s. *Yingchow* from
Shanghai.

Another of the injured men has died,
as the result of the accident on Thursday
afternoon, at the new Government Build-
ing, being erected opposite the Central
Market in Des Vœux Road, Central, and
Connaught Road Central, when three
Shantung workmen fell from scaffolding
on the sixth floor, a distance of 60 to 80
feet to the ground level. The first of the
fatalities occurred shortly after admis-
sion of the unfortunate men to the Gov-
ernment Civil Hospital, and the second
expired between ten and eleven o'clock
yesterday morning. The third victim is
so seriously injured that he is not ex-
pected to live.

The new Vicar Apostolic, Bishop
Valtorta, in a round of introductory
visits, called first at St. Joseph's College
on Thursday afternoon, when he was
accompanied by his two god-fathers
Messrs. Choa Po Sien and H. Dixon.
There were also priests of the Mission
and other friends present. The Director
of the College (the Rev. Bro. Aimar)
who received the visitors, conducted them
on a tour of inspection of the premises.
His Lordship was afterwards entertained
in the hall of the College by the masters
and pupils. At the close of a concert
given by the boys, an address and basket
of flowers from them were presented to
the Bishop.

Miss Mura Shipoff, the delightful
little Russian dancer, who is touring the
world with her own company, is appear-
ing at the Lee Gardens, at Praya East.
She and her company, who opened there
on Thursday evening, gave another ex-
cellent performance last night. Miss
Shipoff, with her brother, and dancing
partner, Mr. Koka Shipoff, together with
Mr. George Surmi, 'Cello Soloist, will
submit an entirely new programme to-
night and to-morrow night at 9.15. The
farewell performance by this company of
their art dancing and music display is to
be given to-morrow evening. The prices
of admission are \$1 and 60 cents, which
includes admission to the grounds.

HONGKONG THE UNBEAUTIFUL.

[CONTINUED.]

To an old time resident returning to
Hongkong after some years' absence, the
old place has indeed changed. And the
change has not at all enhanced the
natural beauty of the Isle of Fragrant
Streams.

One sees on every side the new build-
ings that have arisen to make Hongkong
more important commercially, but one
also sees the torn and, as it were, bleed-
ing hillsides suffering at the hands of the
reclaimers. Reclamation!—what that
word has meant to Hongkong!

Coming into Hongkong Harbour for the
second time a few days ago, I stood lean-
ing over the steamship's rail, gazing at
the cloud enshrouded Peak, and let my
eyes rove from West to East.

My thoughts were reflected in the oja-
lulation of an American lady standing near
me.—"Why!" she cried, "the beauty of
the Harbour is being absolutely destroyed
by the reclamation work."

Happy-Valley was a new world to me.
New buildings had sprung up everywhere,
as if, to me at least, the geni of Alad-
din's lamp had brought them into being.
But the hillsides above the racecourse
were painful to look upon. Where before,
greenery and foliage made the valley a
beautiful place of joy and delight, now
Morrison Hill showed a scarred and torn
front, while the sides of the other peaks
here and there were simply masses of
rugged clay and broken granite. Oh!
haven of beauty despoiled!

Hongkong the unbeautiful! Reclama-
tion the destroyer of that which made
this fragrant isle far famed. With all
this tearing to pieces and destruction of
its rugged beauty Hongkong must now
forego its claim to natural beauty—for a
time—at least until the schemes to pro-
mote increased commerce have been
accomplished.

Then outraged nature will set about to
cover up the wounds and nakedness of
the hillsides. Brush and tangle creepers
will seek to re-establish their dominion.
The battle scars will disappear; the noise
of the destroyers will have died away.

Then again will Hongkong be the
beautiful, to remain so until the gods
that preside over the destiny of business
and commerce again decree a tearing up
of the hillsides to further their schemes
of progress and advancement.

D.

VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP.

THE ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL
BANK, LTD.DEPOSITORS TO BE PAID IN
FULL.

At an extraordinary general meeting
of the shareholders of the Oriental Com-
mercial Bank, Ltd., held yesterday after-
noon, a resolution was passed to the
effect that the Bank could not, by reason
of its liabilities, continue its business,
and that it was advisable that its affairs
should be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. Leung, the assistant managing-
director, reviewed the history of the
bank. He said that the managing-
director, who was the chief promoter of
the Bank, had lost heavily on his own
business, and his failure involved the Bank.

There had been a run on the Bank for
the last three months, and all liabilities,
with the exception of two lakhs, had been
paid off.

They also held interest in a Canton
bank, which was to be sold to an Ameri-
can bank. The Bank's branches at Tien-
tsin, Shanghai, Bangkok, and Havana
had also been closed, but they could
comfortably clear their liabilities. The
working capital of the branches would be
transferred to the head office in Hong-
kong. The Bank's assets would exceed
its liabilities.

The following trustees were appointed:
Lai Hin Man, Kwok Tat Son, Ip Pik
Chuen, and Lui Mui Son.

PROPERTY SALE.

At the Auctioneering and Brokering
and Company's sale room yesterday after-
noon, Mr. L. E. S. Hodge sold, by order
of the mortgagee, a leasehold property,
Nos. 139, 141, and 143, Wanchai Road,
registered in the Land Office as Section
A and the remaining portion of Inland
Lot No. 84.

The property contains a total area of
about 1,837 square feet, and the annual
Crown rent is \$33.
The upset price was \$10,000, with bids
of \$100 acceptable. Bidding was very
briak and the price steadily rose to
\$30,600, at which figure a Chinese lady
purchased the property.

WITHDRAWN.

At the China Auction Rooms, Mr. E.
V. M. R. de Souza was to have sold, by
order of the mortgagee, a leasehold prop-
erty at No. 5, Hill Road, Victoria, but
prior to the time announced for the auc-
tion, the property was withdrawn from
sale.

RUSSIAN MONEY.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF PROTEST IN MOSCOW.

HANDS OFF SOVIET TRADE UNIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Moscow, June 16th.

There have been big Trade Union demonstrations to protest against the British Note to the Soviet. Banners bore slogans like "Hands off the Russian Trade Unions," and "We won't renounce solidarity with the workers of other countries."

Meetings were held in the streets and at factories. Foot and mounted militia, during the demonstrations, guarded Vorovsky Street, where the British Mission is housed, and several times were pushed back by the crowds trying to pass the building.

WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

LONDON, June 17th.

In the House of Commons, Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson asked whether the Government was considering the advisability of withdrawing recognition from the Soviet Government in view of the offer of money from Moscow for the general strike.

Sir William Joynson Hicks replied that the Government having protested in a most formal manner to the Soviet Government, did not propose at present to take the steps indicated by Commander Locker-Lampson. The Government was equally indisposed to forbid so-called charity gifts in connection with industrial disputes; but it was carefully watching the further action of the Soviet Government and its affiliated organisations and would not hesitate to act if a change of policy was necessary.

He declared that His Majesty's Government was satisfied that the Soviet Government and the various Communist and Trade Union organisations were under one single controlling authority. He mentioned that £380,000 had altogether been contributed by the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions in connection with the miners' dispute.

A discussion developed, wherein in reply to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and others, Sir William Joynson Hicks said the Government would arrange for a discussion of the widest possible character on Anglo-Russian relations. It is understood that this will be on Tuesday next.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. HERRIOT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, June 17th.

As foreshadowed yesterday, M. Herriot virtually declined to participate in the Government in the course of a private conference between M. Herriot and M. Briand, after which M. Briand declared that if he was compelled to renounce his original idea it was because certain support had failed him. Nevertheless he is continuing the task of forming a Ministry wide enough to embrace those with the power and authority indispensable for facing the grave task, but "if I do not succeed, I shall not form a Cabinet."

NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

LATER.

The papers generally expect that M. Herriot will decline to enter the new Cabinet, and if M. Briand's further tentatives fail, M. Doumergue will likely appeal to M. Herriot, as Premier.

However, M. Poincaré's acceptance seems probable.

PARIS, June 18th.

In view of M. Herriot's refusal to join, M. Briand has abandoned the formation of a Cabinet.

PLOT AGAINST MUSTAPHA KEMAL.

SEVERAL ARRESTS IN SMYRNA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18th.

A plot against Mustapha Kemal Pasha has been discovered in Smyrna. Several arrests have been made.

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

LEADERS OF REVOLUTION FALL OUT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Lisbon, June 17th.

General Da Costa, the military leader of the recent revolution, and at present the War Minister, has ordered the revolutionary troops to occupy strategic points of the City.

This step follows disagreement between General Da Costa and Premier Cabecadas.

PREMIERSHIP TAKEN OVER.

LATER.

General Da Costa has decided to take over the Premiership himself, and has requested officials in the Prime Minister's office to assist him in forming a ministry.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Lisbon, June 18th.

Martial Law has been proclaimed, and Senhor Cabecadas agreed to resign the Premiership. Senhor Salazar has resigned the Finance Ministry in favour of General Cordes. Major Camara takes the Interior. Da Costa, Cordes and Camara form the triumvirate, other Departments being run by under-secretaries.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

SEQUEL TO COAL STRIKE.

INCREASED APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

Mr. Dubois, the Chief of the Visa Bureau, states that the coal strike in Great Britain has greatly increased the applications for entry to the United States, for which 63,000 stand against the quota of 34,000.

The present European quotas combined exceed the normal quotas by over a million.

BURIAL AT SEA.

U.S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLD AGE OLD CUSTOM.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

The Supreme Court have come to a decision practically sustaining the age old custom of burial at sea, in the case against the Royal Mail Steampacket Company for damages of \$10,000 each to Mrs. Katherine Huff and five relatives, because her husband was buried at sea without her consent.

Huff, according to the evidence, died on an ocean voyage for his health. The officers testified there was no other alternative but burial at sea. The case was dismissed.

TACNA-ARICA DISPUTE.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS PROTECTED BY SOLDIERS.

ARICA, June 17th.

Strong guards of artillerymen and sailors are posted outside Commissioner Lassiter's house in consequence of a considerable crowd gathering. A similar precautionary measure has been taken with regard to other American Commissioners, but up to the present there has been no demonstration.

CHILE'S SLOGAN.

SANTIAGO, June 18th.

Deputy Matte, addressing the Chamber, was cheered as he urged modification of the Monroe Doctrine, and the adoption of the slogan "Latin-America for Latin-Americans."

Deputy Estady declared that Chile should do her utmost to remove the discredit thrown on her by General Lassiter, who moved the resolution, adopted by the Tacna-Arica Commission, that the plebiscite was impossible owing to intimidation and abstention of the voters in the disputed territory.

AN INSULT TO CHILE.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

Ex-President Alessandri, the unofficial spokesman of Chile, declares that the Tacna-Arica Commission's resolution that a plebiscite is impossible, insults Chile, which has not had justice and fairness. Hitherto, he had devoted his efforts to the service of Pan-Americanism, but now closes his relations with the United States.

Henceforth he will preach in opposition to the Monroe Doctrine. "Latin-America for Latin-Americans."

THE "RED SPECIAL."

CARDINALS WARMLY WELCOMED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 17th.

Thousands braved threatening skies today and assembled along the line as the "Red Special" train, bearing Cardinal Bonzano, the Papal Delegate to the Eucharistic Conference, and eight other Cardinals, moved into the station.

Church bells rang and whistles tooted. Cardinal O'Donnell was first escorted from the train and was greeted with uncovered heads, many kneeling for the blessing. Father Gordon, a full-blooded American Indian, wearing a feathered head-dress, was conspicuous among those surrounding Cardinal Bonzano.

The distinguished visitors were escorted to the Cathedral of Holy Name. The cheering crowds were so excited that they broke the police cordon and temporarily brought the procession to a standstill. The Archbishop of Chicago delivered an address at the Cathedral.

ANOTHER U.S. DISASTER.

BRIDE'S FATAL ATTEMPT TO SAVE HUSBAND.

PITTSBURGH, June 17th.

In the railway smash here, both engines were a mass of wreckage, the track was ripped up and the rails twisted for a hundred feet. Sleeping cars were completely telescoped.

The collision is stated to have occurred owing to the Washington express stopping to repair a fault in the vacuum brake. A flagman went to the rear to let off warning flares and the signals were also set against the east-bound train. After the smash the flares were found burning, showing that the flagman had done his duty.

THE SECOND DISASTER.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

Another train disaster is reported from Las Vegas, in Nevada, in consequence of an outbreak of fire in a Pullman sleeper. One is dead, four are missing and seven injured. The identified corpse is that of Mrs. J. C. King, a few days' old bride, who re-entered the coach to save her husband who, however, had escaped through the window.

"WHITE STAR" SALE.

SUM BETWEEN £7,000,000 AND £7,500,000.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

The stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company have approved of the sale of the White Star Line to Furness, Withy's and other British interest for a sum between seven and seven-and-a-half millions sterling.

STATEMENT BY COMPANY'S PRESIDENT.

LATER.

Mr. Franklin, President of the Company has informed stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine that he will act as General Passenger Agent and Freight Agent for the White Star in the United States and would withdraw from certain specified services now covered by the White Star, while the cash negotiable proceeds of the sale would be available for the acquisition of other property or the reduction of the Company's bonded indebtedness.

FRENCH DEBT TO U.S.

TREASURY OFFICIALS DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.

Mr. Mellon, Secretary to the Treasury, has notified that the Senate American Debt Commission, after enquiry has not found evidence of French negotiations to raise a private loan in the United States. He indicated that the Administration would not seriously object to sanctioning such after the French Parliament had ratified the debt agreement.

Other Treasury officials are of opinion that before such a loan is given, American bankers should demand the conclusion of French negotiations for a settlement of war debts to Britain as well as to the United States.

THE DISCREDITED KIMONO.

JAPAN'S SARTORIAL PROBLEM.

DUAL STANDARD OF LIVING.

Sympathy and encouragement are certain to be forthcoming from the foreigner to that Prefectural Governor who ventured to ask the Ministry of the Imperial Household to permit him and others of his fellow-countrymen to wear the ceremonial costume of Japan at Court functions rather than knee pants and gold braid or the high hat and frock coat that were in vogue in the Western World in Prince Albert's day. It is not known what response was made to his request, but it is to be devoutly hoped that the necessary authorization for that particular function and for the future was given.

That the men of Japan are rapidly changing their clothing is evident in every city of the Empire. It is not as yet as true in the countryside. There are good reasons for this change, and where such reasons exist it is futile to attempt to stem natural developments by regulatory measures. Economic factors determine the laying aside of the kimono, of the haori and the hakama, by the men of Japan who dwell in the cities. The cost of a first-class Japanese outfit is considerably higher than is the price of a suit of foreign clothes with accompanying haberdashery. Anywhere from Yen 250 to Yen 600 is needed for a complete set of Japanese garments that would correspond to a good business suit in Western fashion which can be obtained for less than half the highest figure just mentioned. This fact in itself is the most powerful argument with the Japanese business man to discard his native dress and adopt that of the West. Moreover, the long-sleeved kimono is a positive impediment to the office worker of to-day who is seated at a desk or at a typewriter, or who occupies an office in some modern building instead of doing business seated on a tatami, leaning over a *hachiki* four cashiira, in the fashion of his ancestors. The haori and hakama are not suited to the business conditions of the modern Japanese city and are, in contrast with foreign clothes, unnecessarily expensive. No additional argument need be brought to bear on the conclusion that the fate of the Japanese costume in business life is sealed.

In the home the question takes on another hue. It is true that more foreign style houses are being built in Japan and that the people are adopting foreign ways of living in an increasing ratio, but this movement has not as yet made great progress in the home, and the Japanese who possesses a foreign house is quite apt to have a *tatami*-covered section attached, in which he really lives and has his being, the foreign part being principally for entertaining or for show purposes. If the Japanese costume is unsuited to the modern business office, Western clothing is even more greatly unsuited to the Japanese style of home. It is impossible to keep a suit of clothes looking presentable when the floor is used as table and chair. Unless quite loose, men's foreign clothing is apt to be uncomfortable to the wearer under such conditions. As long as this nation clings to the Japanese house and Japanese living conditions, the kimono will triumph over Western clothing. The minute the business man returns from his office, slips out of his shoes at his door and dons the loose kimono for the rest of the day and evening.

The whole problem of a dual standard of living which Japan has brought upon herself by her extensive adoption of things Western is a serious one. Clothes are but one phase of the question. It is costly in the extreme, and there are numerous other drawbacks, yet there is every indication that for some time to come this dual standard will be maintained and that every Japanese financially able will maintain a foreign and a Japanese wardrobe, will at times eat with a knife and fork and at other times with chop sticks; will practice Japanese fashions and methods and will then turn to foreign ways as an expedient to meet the temporary occasion. On the whole, foreign fashions are steadily gaining, and the indications are that as the years pass native Japanese manners, customs and fashions will be discarded more and more in favour of what are more nearly world standards.

Such a development will take its natural course, and, as already mentioned, is foolish and futile to attempt to stimulate or deflect it by the issuance of regulations. In the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate a man's costume was prescribed by law down to the minutest detail. It was determined according to his station in life, and transgression was met with punishment, save that the authorities grew increasingly lax as time went on and the general populace paid less and less attention to such prickling laws. Now and again some particularly flagrant offender would be made an example, especially if there were some other reason why the authorities wished to punish that particular man, as is well illustrated by the official persecution of this or that popular actor of the *kabuki* stage. Control of domestic life to such a great extent (even the type of garden and of trousseau were officially fixed) was possible under the feudal regime, but it can not be enforced to-day. Nor is there any attempt to enforce such regulations. Men and women are allowed to dress as they will and as their

(Continued on next column.)

REAL ROMANCE.

WINDFALL FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

HOW IT WAS MADE.

Mr. Selwyn Peabody, employed as a clerk by a Johannesburg firm, has been formally notified of the existence of a considerable fortune left him by a great-uncle, Mr. Canham Peabody, late of Leyte, in the Philippines.

The fortune was, it seems, amassed many years ago as the result of trade with the Cocos-Keeling atoll and other Indian Ocean groups (as well as China sea trade).

The amount which Mr. Selwyn Peabody will probably inherit is £15,000, and he proposes to leave within the next few weeks for Singapore and Leyte, and afterwards for London, says the *Transvaal Sunday Times*.

The story related by Mr. Selwyn Peabody is that a fortnight ago he was notified by a firm of London solicitors that he had been bequeathed a considerable sum, and that he would either have to proceed to Leyte to view and deal with certain fixed property in the neighbourhood (as well as to comply with details of the will), or he would have to delegate these undertakings to a legal representative.

Mr. Peabody states that his great-uncle left London (which he hated) some forty years ago and worked his passage on a barque to China. He had been robbed of a considerable sum by a young bank official engaged in a transfer of cash from a branch office to the city, and the matter reflected on him to the extent that he resigned his position; only to find that he could not secure another. This rankled, and greatly embittered him.

He thereupon went to sea, and eventually entered into substantial contracts with one of the Ross's, descendants of the old sailor who many years ago discovered and settled on Cocos Island. The islands are now utilized largely as a cable relay station, and it was among them that the Sydney-Emden battle was fought in the late war.

Having amassed a considerable sum, Mr. Canham Peabody made a number of judicious oil and rail-road investments in America, but never communicated with his great-nephew in South Africa—indeed, he did not know of his existence.

In 1913 Mr. Selwyn Peabody happened to visit Durban, and witnessed an accident in the centre of the town. A reckless motorist knocked down an elderly man and passed on without rendering assistance. Mr. Peabody helped the victim to his feet and took him to his hotel—the Fern Villa.

He made several inquiries thereafter and learned that the injured man, who recovered rapidly, was a namesake of his; indeed, he ultimately established the amazing coincidence that they were related, and that the convalescent was actually his great-uncle!

"I bear no love for my family," said the old man, "and I shall never go back to London. My experiences there were awful. But you have been very kind to a lonely old man, and I shall not forget you."

He then took various details, addresses and so on, and finally left for the East. He corresponded with his great-nephew for a while, but ultimately dropped that. Then, a fortnight ago, proof arrived of the fact that he had not forgotten the little act of kindness done in 1913 in the Durban streets.

My great-uncle spoke to me then," said Mr. Peabody, "of his rubber investments in East, but declared that fever and shifting markets made life not worth living. He showed me with some pride, and perhaps a little bitterness, the tattoo marks made on his arms when he was before the mast; tattooing done in the South Seas."

"His chief quarrel with London was that, as he put it, it is inclined to kick a man when down, and that," he added, "is why I went out into the world."

Mr. Peabody, who is not unduly elated at his good fortune, if unmarried, and possesses a small private income.

purses permit at present, the only regulations (and they unofficial) existing being in regard to formal functions, a system which exists in Western nations as well.

There is much to criticize in the Japanese costume, but there are few foreigners indeed who do not believe that the kimono or the haori and hakama are in many ways sensible garments, and, in the case of Japanese women, vastly to be preferred to Western clothing for the people of this Empire. The kimono is a natural evolution of the old Ming costume that was brought over from China. On the Chinese stage to-day the Ming costume is still worn, and the spectator is able to see in it the common ancestor of the Japanese kimono and of the present-day Chinese national dress. In Japan it evolved into one that looser garment; in China into one that was more tight-fitting. If modern conditions are to bring about another evolution in what the Japanese wear, there is no use attempting to curb it, but it is strongly felt that Japanese equal recognition with the top hat and with the frock coat, a ban upon which would be most decidedly welcome.—*Japanese Advertiser*.

MANILA'S BROKERS.

A REGULATION "TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC."

The *Manila Bulletin*, of the 12th inst., states that the regulation of brokerage business is urged upon the Insular Government by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce as a result of the discovery that there are numerous brokers and brokerage agencies operating without the necessary capital and guarantees and as such, are regarded as sources of peril for the public.

The Chamber officials are asking that a law be passed by the legislature requiring that individuals before being allowed to engage as brokers offer the government reasonable guarantees that their finances are sound. At present, many people especially those in the provinces are becoming the victims of pseudo-brokers who have no other objectives than to get rich at the expense of the ignorant and the helpless, it is pointed out.

It is understood that the public is not the only party hurt by clandestine brokers but the legitimate brokerage business as well. The officials of the Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with officials of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, contemplate organising the licensed brokers into an association as it is believed that such an organisation would contribute considerably to the raising of standards in the business.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce yesterday named Manuel Garচিতorena as their candidate for the position left open by Senator J. S. B. Alegre in the fibre standardisation board. Mr. Garচিতorena is a hemp planter from Tiaong, Camarines Sur. Senator Alegre was ruled out of the fibre standardisation board as a result of an opinion of the attorney general holding that a member of the legislature cannot become a member of any body the creation of which is in legislative hands.

"HEADING TOWARDS A DEFICIT."

MANILA NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT ON PHILIPPINE FINANCES.

According to the *Manila Bulletin* to hand "the Government of the city again is heading toward a deficit and financial embarrassment."

The year is barely half-gone, adds the journal, but already the city treasury books show an overdraft of more than P.100,000. This statement was made by a financial authority who has been keeping close watch over government finances. Unless city officials exercise more caution in the control and use of city funds, Manila will face financial trouble before long, it is said.

Mr. Victor Alfonso, city treasurer, confirmed the existence of an overdraft when interviewed at the Philippine National Bank. He insisted, however, that the overdraft is only apparent and theoretical. The municipal board has appropriated more than funds in the treasury cover, Mr. Alfonso said, but explained that he has not permitted and never will permit expenditures in excess of actual cash. He also estimated that the excess of municipal appropriations authorised in ordinance already approved is about P.100,000.

On the other hand, there is a feeling among some municipal officials especially members of the municipal board, that there are unappropriated funds in the city treasury but that the city treasurer is improperly withholding them whenever ordinances making appropriations of city funds do not suit his personal wishes.

This feeling prompted an enquiry at the bureau of audits regarding instructions to the city treasurer as to accounting of funds due to the city from internal revenue collections. The insular auditor told the enquirers that while he had given instructions that such funds be kept intact he had nothing to do with the inclusion of certain unexpended city funds. Funds, other than those behind held pending decision of the water bill controversy between the city and the metropolitan water district, are at the disposal of the city board, Mr. Wright explained.

According to a report of the collector of internal revenue the revenue funds being held intact in the city treasury by order of the insular auditor amount to more than P.400,000.

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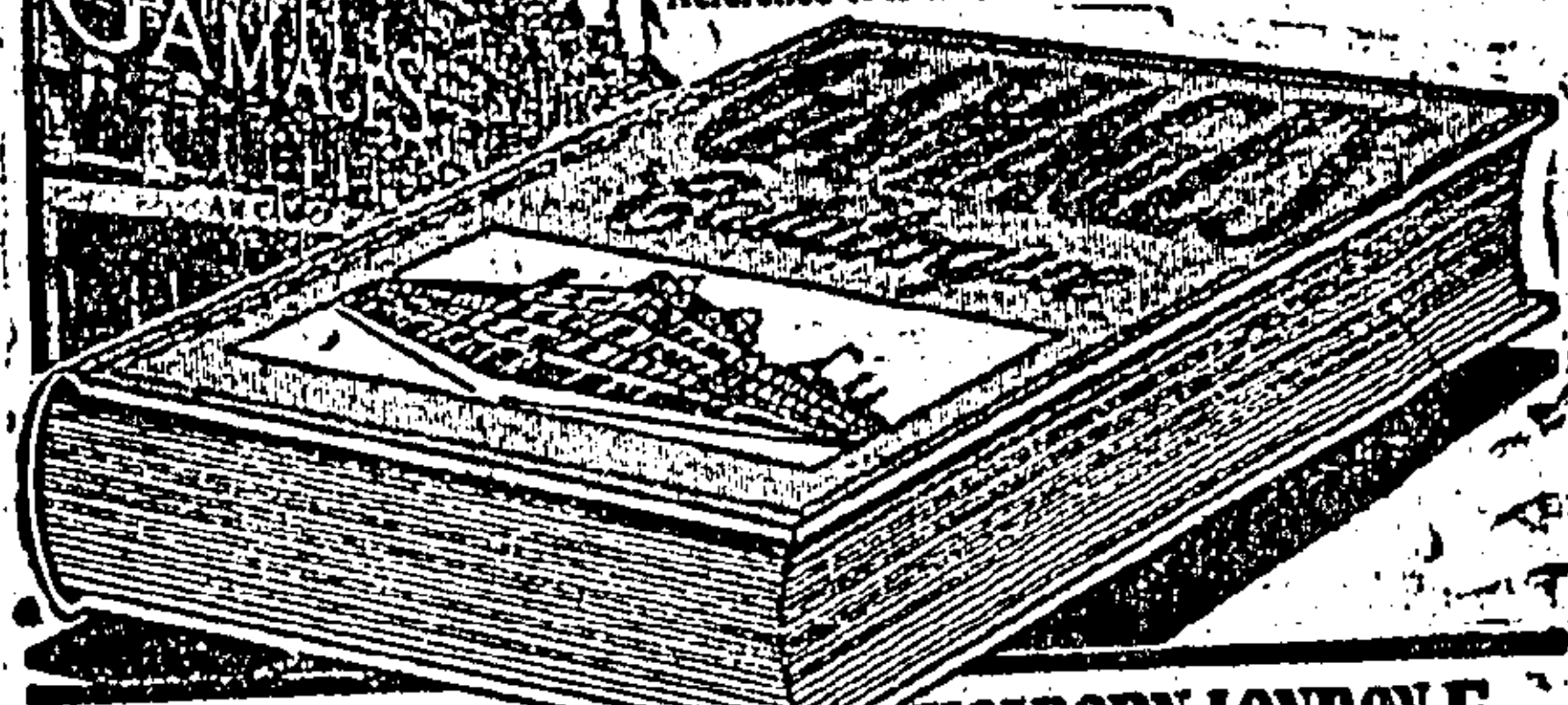
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TENNIS LEAGUE.

IMPORTANT MATCH IN "B" DIVISION.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The original schedule has been played out and had it not been for rain and other unforeseen circumstances, the championship would have been decided by now. Many matches have yet to be played, however, and not one of the six Clubs competing has finished its programme.

The first of the postponed matches will be played to-day at the United Services Recreation Club ground beginning at 4.15 p.m. between the Club and the Hongkong Cricket Club. The visiting team is the strongest of the season by the Cricket Club. A. D. Humphreys, who will partner Sowell, is appearing for the first time and his inclusion should strengthen the side a great deal. The other players have appeared regularly in the League.

"B" DIVISION.

A very interesting and important match will be played to-day between the second strings of the Chinese Recreation Club and the Indian Recreation Club. These two Clubs have been rivals for second division honours for the past few years and the match to-day promises to enhance the competition between them. The Chinese enjoy the privilege of playing at home and are fielding their regular strong team in Yew Man Kit and Lau Man Kwong; C. Chea and H. Lo; Lau Fook Ki and Kwok Po Kun, all of whom have had previous experience in the League. The Indians have selected their strongest players and the team includes S. H. Ismail who was in the winning I.R.C. "A" team for two years and who on account of pressure of work has not been able to turn up for the First League matches this year. He partners S. A. Hamid, an old but reliable player. The others are S. A. Ismail and S. A. R. Ismail; O. Ismail and S. S. Hussain. Both teams feel confident of winning.

The other matches are:—

"A" DIVISION.

Hongkong C.C. v. N.T.C.

Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C.C.

"C" DIVISION.

Taikoo v. Chinese R.C.

Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower.

LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The following are the list of games to be played this afternoon, weather permitting in the Hongkong Lawn Bowls League.

FIRST DIVISION.

Craigengower v. Kowloon D.R.C.

Police v. Taikoo.

Civil Service v. Kowloon B.G.

SECOND DIVISION.

Indian v. Civil Service.

Yacht Club v. Craigengower.

Taikoo v. Kowloon C.C.

East Point v. de Reo.

K.O.C.

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon C.C. against Taikoo R.C. on the latter ground:—

W. Goldenberg, R. Abraham, C. J. Tachi and W. Hill (Skip).

F. Goodwin, L. E. Lammert, J. Fraser, and J. Gibson (Skip).

A. C. Burford, V. C. Labrum, J. P. Robinson and H. Overy (Skip).

K.B.G.C.

The following is the K.B.G.C. team against the Civil Service:—

Hazel, Hatt, Farrell, and Whibley (Skip).

Chapman, Pearman, Nicholls, and Guy (Skip).

Nish, Macdonald, Holland, and W. Macfarlane (Skip).

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League Tables at present stand as under:—

DIVISION I.

P. W. D. L. P.

Craigengower C.C. 4 0 1 6

Kowloon Dock 4 3 0 1 6

Taikoo R.C. 4 3 0 1 6

Civil Service 4 1 2 3 2

Police R.C. 4 1 2 3 2

Kowloon B.G. 4 0 0 4 0

DIVISION II.

P. W. D. L. P.

Kowloon C.C. 4 4 0 0 6

East Point R.C. 3 2 0 0 6

Taikoo R.C. 4 2 0 0 2

Craigengower 4 2 0 0 2

Club de Reo 4 1 2 3 4

Civil Service 4 1 2 3 4

Yacht Club 4 1 0 3 2

Indian R.C. 3 0 0 3 0

BASEBALL.

THE WEEK-END MATCHES.

There will again be three baseball matches this week-end, providing the weather remains fine; two games this afternoon and one to-morrow afternoon. In the first match, at 2.30 this afternoon, the Japanese Baseball Club will meet the Club Reo.

In the second match at 4.30 p.m. the H.K.V.D.C., are opposed to the Filipino side.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock the S.C.A.A. (last season's champions) will take the diamond against the H.K.B.B. Club.

So far the South China baseball team has been the only one undefeated in Hongkong. To-morrow's line up for China will be as follows:—Shim, p.; S. L. Lee, s.a.; June, 3b.; S. S. Lee, c.; Loung, 1b.; Sling, 2b.; Choy, c.f.; Chin, 1b.; and H. P. Chin, r.f.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BOBBY JONES LEADS THE QUALIFIERS.

LONDON, June 17th. Bobby Jones, the American amateur, who broke Sunningdale course record yesterday with a round of 68, was only two strokes worse to-day, and his aggregate of 134 for the thirty-six holes constitutes the most remarkable two-round score ever returned in the first-class championship.

He, of course, led the Sunningdale qualifiers for the British Open Golf Championship, the competition proper of which begins next week.

George Gadd (Rochampton) was second with a score of 141, Archie Compton (unattached) took 142 and third place.

Amongst the other qualifiers were:—

Abe Mitchell 145
J. Kirkwood 145
Cyril Tolley 148
George Von Elm 148
W. Melhorn 150

Stein, (American) failed to qualify. He took 161.

THE ST. ANNE'S ROUNDS.

Another group, including practically the whole of the American contingent (all of whom qualified) were required to play off their thirty-six holes at St. Anne's.

Walter Hagen (American) topped the list with a total of 143. Williamson (Notts) was second with 144, and J. J. Rado (Argentine) third with 146.

Other qualifiers amongst the Americans were Jim Barnes (148) Watts Gunn (148) R. Walker (149) McCleod (149) Bob Armour (149) Al Watrous (149) French (153) and Roland Mackenzie (153). Mackenzie was the last score to qualify.

WESTWORTH MATCH.

LONDON, June 18th. The greatest stake-money match in the history of golf was at Westworth, this morning, when Walter Hagen and Abe Mitchell met, over 72 holes, for £1,000.

The match was the outcome of a challenge in *Golf Illustrated* on behalf of Mitchell of £200 a side.

Mitchell was three up at the end of the first round.

SLOW CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE-AUSTRALIAN MATCH COMMENCED.

LONDON, June 17th. The wicket had not recovered at Sheffield this morning though there were twelve thousand spectators. The start was delayed until one o'clock owing to the wet wicket.

The Australian captain won the toss and sent his men in first. Runs were slow in coming and when stumps were drawn the visitors had scored only 148 for the loss of six wickets. C. G. Macartney was defeated when he had scored fifty-four. He was the principal scorer for the Aussies.

WORCESTER v. LEICESTER.

In their match against Leicester, Worcestershire at Worcester knocked up 140 and 237 (M. Forster 53 and 150). Leicester scored 137 and 90, Root taking 5 wickets for 24, and 6 for 27 respectively.

KENT v. SUSSEX.

Sussex against Kent scored 214 (Tate 72). Kent replied with 167, Cox taking five wickets for 31 runs.

LANCAIRE BEAT GLOUCESTER.

Lancashire at Manchester entertained Gloucestershire. The former knocked up totals of 170 and 503 (E. Tyldesley 68) and Gloucestershire 145 and 98 (R. Tyldesley taking 5 wickets for 49 and 4 for 34 respectively. Lancashire thus won by 38 runs.

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

DIVISION I.

For. Agst. Up. Dn.

Craigengower C.C. 225 200 05 0

Kowloon B.C. 241 201 40 0

Taikoo R.C. 254 217 37 0

Civil Service 214 233 0 24

Police R.C. 250 204 0 45

Kowloon B.G. 198 271 0 73

DIVISION II.

For. Agst. Up. Dn.

Kowloon C.C. 205 201 04 0

East Point R.C. 101 159 23 0

Craigengower 239 229 10 0

Taikoo R.C. 231 233 0 5

Civil Service 247 252 0 5

Yacht Club 231 244 0 13

Club de Reo 225 250 0 24

Indian R.C. 130 230 0 99

TENNIS.

WIGHTMAN CUP COMPETITION BEGUN AT WIMBLEDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 17th.

The International Ladies Match between Britain and the United States for the Wightman Cup was begun at Wimbledon to-day.

Miss Ryan (America) beat Miss Joan Fry (Britain) 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. L. A. Godfree (Miss Kitty McKane) beat Miss Mary K. Browne (United States) 6-1, 7-5.

The doubles were postponed on account of rain.

THE JEWEL SPY.

TOURISTS SHADOWED AT MONTE CARLO.

U.S. DETECTIVES BUSY.

"Some of the most exclusive models are shown here for the first time," said a jeweller, standing in front of his shop, catching a ray of sunshine, close to the celebrated room at Monte Carlo. "Yes, they are designed in Paris, of course, but as everyone who is anyone, is here, rather than in the capital, just now, we let them get first view. Later on I show them in my Paris establishment, and then at Deauville and Aix, with the summer models. We do a lot of business down here of course. Easy money is won in the Rooms, and it is just as easily spent. Look at that woman,"—a lady was seated on a bench among the flowering trees, in the gardens—some kind of New Rich. You wouldn't imagine what she has just spent on a pearl necklace!"

The woman, by no means an aristocrat, looked still less a leader of fashion. "Not that this particular class of trade interests us, it means a single big purchase and nothing more. Here the women, being strangers to the place, can gaze into shop windows, something that would be quite incorrect at home. Foreigners, especially, always take full advantage of this convention—or rather lack of convention: they have to compare prices and styles. Yes, on the whole we are not doing so badly in spite of the veritable misfortune that has fallen upon us."

"Probably someone is watching us as we stand here. If you will enter the shop you will see what happens. Come in, and I'll show you some diamond bracelets. They are wonderfully pretty, even if you can't afford anything of the kind."

A man, evidently an amateur detective, crossed the road from his carefully-chosen shady spot under a waving palm tree. He strolled up to the shop, and tried to see what we were doing inside. "I've fixed the curtains to prevent spying," laughed the jeweller, "and now come back into the back shop; that will worry him no end. He will be certain large transactions are being entered upon."

Three-quarters of an hour later, after taking an aperitif with the friendly jeweller, the man was still there, doing sentry duty in front of the shop. He followed on our tracks to the restaurant with the sea view, watched us lunch, and also took care in a magnificent establishment near by, and it was easily three o'clock in the afternoon when we parted. The man had had no lunch, but felt he was hot on the trail. Games for some fun instead of going back to the hotel, we I and the jewel spy—took a trip along to Montone by tram, and only came back in time for dinner. Then changing was a necessity. The man, weary for want of food, entered the hotel only to discover that I wasn't an American at all, only a plain Cockney. All his work of amateur spying was in vain.

It didn't matter what costly transactions had been entered into at the jeweller's, I was not going back to the States, and was, therefore, not suspected as a jewel smuggler. All the same, the mute surveillance, the constant spying of this kind is making life a burden to wealthy tourists in France. Chambermaids are constantly trying to get information from personal maids about the jewellery in the possession of their ladies. With skeleton keys, they even push indiscretion further, and sometimes the lock of a jewel case is spoilt, by this tampering with unskilled hands. Something like the spy fever during the Great War, suspicion fastens upon the most unlikely.

For the ordinary maid at an hotel the waiter and even disloyal jewellers' assistants are unable to distinguish between South Americans, Austrians, Canadians or even British women of fashion and their cousins from the States.

It is only the latter that interest the jewel spy. For the American customs has offered immense rewards to persons giving information leading to the conviction of jewel smugglers. The informer gets 25 per cent. of the 80 per cent. duty on the value of the jewels, up to a limit of £10,000. This sum in American dollars is a great temptation



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Bad Cold
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Accidents!
\$25,000.

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Hongkong Bank Building.
Tel. C. 290.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel
"GLENSHIEL"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
of Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th June,
1936, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined in the presence of Consignees
by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 24th
June, 1936, at 10 a.m. Claims against the
Steamer including those for Cargo short
delivered must be presented on the Special
Form provided, and must also be submitted
within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1936. [3685]

THE SEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.
FROM MIDDLEBRO, ANTWERP, LON.
DON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENLEDI"
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby inform-
ed that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 25th instant, will be
subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
24th July, 1936, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 25th instant, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1936. [3693]

"GLEN LINE LIMITED."
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"CAINARVONSHIRE"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 21st June,
1936, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they will
be examined in the presence of Consignees
by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 18th June,
1936, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer
including those for Cargo short delivered must
be presented on the Special Form provided, and
must also be submitted within 30 days of
arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1936. [3696]

THE DOLLAR LINE BOATS. NEW SEATTLE-MANILA SERVICE CONTEMPLATED.

According to the *Manila Bulletin*, a
direct passenger service from Seattle,
Yokohama and Manila, outward and
inward, is contemplated by the Dollar
interests. This statement arises from
news brought to Manila by Mr. Victor
M. Smith, of the United States Shipping
Board at Manila, who has returned from
a vacation abroad.

The *Manila Bulletin* goes on to say:
With all of the former Shipping Board
passenger liners operating on the Pacific
flying the Dollar flag within a short
time, there is a possibility of the Dollar
interests revising the schedule which
would call for certain liners to call only
at Yokohama and Manila, to provide a
faster passenger and mail service between
the United States and the Orient, said
Mr. Smith.

Despite the feeling of many Manilans
and business men in Portland and Seattle
that the acquisition of the shipping
board boats by the Dollar interests
would tend to lower the standard of
service between Oriental ports and
Seattle, Mr. Smith is of the opinion that
the Dollar interests are laying plans to
insure a better service for trans-Pacific
travel.

According to advices received, the
President Grant was officially delivered
by the United States Shipping Board to
the Admiral Oriental Line at Seattle on
June 12. The delivery of the other liners
will follow in rotation.

With the exception of a number of
freighters being operated on the Pacific,
the United States Shipping Board is
operating only two lines on the Atlantic,
according to Mr. Smith. It is under-
stood that should reasonable offers be
made for these ships, the Shipping Board
will sell all ships operated by such lines.

MATA HARI.

MORE ABOUT THE JAVANESE
DANCER.

A FASCINATING SPY.

General Adolphe Messimy, Minister of
War during the first few weeks of the
World War, was the author of the love
letters to Mata Hari, Javanese dancing
girl executed as a spy, which created a
sensational when read at the trial of
former Minister of the Interior Louis
Malvy.

Ever since that trial in 1918, when Mr.
Malvy was found guilty of neglecting to
defend France from spies and sentenced
to five years in exile, it has been thought
by most Frenchmen that he wrote the
letters and was one of the dancer's many
lovers.

The name of the man who penned the
letters was never given, but since it be-
came known that the name began with
M and ended with Y and that he was
a former Cabinet Minister, Mr. Malvy
seemed definitely indicated despite his
insistent denials.

Now General Messimy has sent a letter
to the Press admitting that he wrote
the notes. He was in the Viviani
Cabinet that took office after the 1914
elections and was replaced as War Minis-
ter by Alexander Millerand on August
26th. He later served at the head of a
brigade.

In his letter now the General writes
that Mata Hari, whose love affairs with
men of prominence in most countries of
Europe had captured the French imagi-
nation, used all her seductive charm for
months in 1914 to bring him to her feet.
"I thought her charming," the General
writes, "but full of mystery. Tempting
as she was, she rather frightened me. I
was imprudent enough to tell her so, and
even wrote it."

Messimy says he cannot remember the
terms he used in the letters, but thinks
they must have been gentlemanly and
careful, "because I remember while writ-
ing them I reproached myself for over-
prudence and stupidly renewing the
story of Mme. Potiphar and her ser-
vant." He concludes:

"Let this adventure be a lesson to
young Deputies who dream of becoming
Ministers and are subjected to the ad-
vances of pretty women of whom they
are vaguely distrustful."

Mata Hari, the most picturesque spy
the war produced, was shot at Vincennes
on October 15th, 1917. Up to the last day
it was popularly rumoured that her ex-
tremely influential lovers and friends
would obtain her release and all the
stories of her conquests were brought
out to prove that she was irresponsible.

After going to the English town where
the first tanks were being developed and
winning the love of a young officer, she
saw the tanks arrive in France and went
off to Spain where she was seen with an
suspected German agent. She was ar-
rested on her return to France and all
her lovers could not save her.

Less than a year after her execution,
Mr. Malvy was brought to trial and on
August 6th, 1918, was convicted. Since
his return to politics in France, the old
charge of his complicity with Mata Hari
has been revived and such bitter attacks
have been upon him when he appeared
in the Chamber of Deputies as Premier
Brinard's Minister of the Interior that
he resigned after a few weeks.

MORE RUSSIAN TYRANNY.

HARSH TREATMENT OF A NEWS-
PAPER CORRESPONDENT.

CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

Because, with the sanction of the
Russian Foreign Office, he acted as a
temporary correspondent of the London
Daily News, Mr. Edward Rimington, a
young Leicester engineer, has been ex-
pelled from Russia, after spending ten
weeks in prison.

He was arrested on January 28th, and
a trumped-up charge was preferred
against him of entering the country
without proper papers, with the inten-
tion of espionage on behalf of the *Daily
News*.

For this, after many weeks of illtreat-
ment, he was sentenced to be shot, but
the heads of the Secret Police did not
confirm the sentence.

He was accordingly liberated on April
8th and sent over the frontier in a state
of complete destitution. With the as-
sistance of the British Consul at Riga,
who telegraphed to Mr. Rimington's
father, he reached London.

THE VICTIM'S STORY.

Of the story which Mr. Rimington
narrated in the *Daily News* office not
the least remarkable part concerned his
fellow-prisoners in Russia.

Among those whom he met in prison
were:-

M. Douillet, formerly Belgian Consul
in Rostoff-on-Don.

M. Douillet's son.

Herr Wilhelm Paar, of the German
aeroplane firm of Junker.

M. Galleri, a Hungarian, manager at
Novorossisk of the Derutra shipping
company.

The President of the Timber Exploita-
tion Trust.

A priest of the Holy Synod, and
Several Hungarian bank officials from
Tashkend.

The majority of these had no know-
ledge of the reasons for their arrests.

M. Douillet's Consulship ended with
the Soviet Government's Occupation of
Rostoff in 1921, but he afterwards be-
came the local head of the Nansen Relief
Mission and was decorated with the
Red Legion of Honour.

His son was arrested merely because
he wanted to leave Russia. The father,
on making enquiries, was himself ar-
rested charged with "espionage and coun-
ter-revolution." Both, together with
Herr Paar, were expelled at the same
time as Mr. Rimington.

Mr. Rimington, who is only 24,
is an engineer's draughtsman of con-
siderable ability. He is a good linguist,
speaking Russian fluently, and he went
to Russia in April, 1924, obtaining an
appointment, under the Government's
auspices, as a technical expert in a Mos-
cow silk factory.

ABSURD CHARGES.

At that time he was quite unknown to
the *Daily News*, which is sufficient proof
of the absurdity of the police charges. A
well-informed letter which he sent spon-
taneously to this paper in May, 1925,
led to his being invited to contribute
others, and last December the Russian
Foreign Office signified its complete ap-
proval of a suggestion that he should
act temporarily as correspondent.

This approval was repeated to the
Daily News by the Soviet Embassy in
London.

Eleven days after his telegram an-
nouncing the fall of Kameneff he was
arrested by the Secret Political Police,
treated to every conceivable indignity,
threatened with instant death, and
thrown into a filthy prison apartment
with 15 other men.

The fact that he was in ill-health after
two severe operations gained him no
sympathy whatever.

During the next week or so he was
continually being questioned, threatened
and moved from place to place. His
rooms were also searched. He was close-
ly interrogated regarding his connection
with the *Daily News*, and was told that
his telegram predicting the fall of
Zinovieff was a very serious matter.

A HOUR TO "CONFESS."

For six days he was confined with 38
other men in an evil smelling and
verminous cell which, under the Tsarist
regime was registered as intended to
hold the maximum number of 25.

Eventually the definite charge of
espionage was lodged against him, with
the additional allegation that he had
been "sent to Russia by Scotland Yard."

For four weeks after this he under-
went solitary confinement in a small
room containing only a plank bed and
a table. Two or three times a week,
sometimes late in the night, he was taken
out and questioned, being told that if
he did not admit to having been sent by
the British Government he would be shot.

He naturally declined to do so, and
at length a police agent gave him one
hour within which to confess. "It is
all up with you," he said, "unless you
tell us the truth within an hour."

Mr. Rimington persisted that the
charge was ludicrous.

"YOUR LAST DAY."
"I have written out the order," said
his tormentor, "that you are to receive
the greatest punishment that can be
given. You know what that is!"
"To-night it will be considered by
the collegiates of the Political Police.
If they sign it, to-morrow will be your
last day."

However, they did not sign it. After
another spell of prison illtreatment he
was told that he had been sentenced to
expulsion under convoy. For a fort-
night, despite his broken health, he was
put at hard labour in the so-called
"Workers' Corridor" of the Butirskaya
Prison, where over 1,600 men, including
300 "politicals," were undergoing punish-
ment.

Attacked by vertigo, he badly injured
two of his fingers in a circular saw. The
woman doctor refused to admit him to
the prison hospital, but he hunger-
struck, was exempted from further work,
and on April 9th was liberated.

EMBASSY STATEMENT.

This was the date on which five Com-
munist prisoners were released from
prison in London, and he was told that
he owed much to their liberation.

Money, valuable instruments and other
personal belongings he was forced to
leave behind. Under escort he was
taken, by way of Leningrad, Pskoff and
Ostroff, to the Latvian border, and there
thrust out, destitute.

A telegram from Riga, sent by the
British Consul, however, procured him
funds from home, and on Monday he
reached Berlin, where, as he explained,
he took "a day off" to celebrate his
24th birthday. Then he came to London.

The Soviet Embassy in London has
informed the *Daily News* that Mr.
Rimington was arrested because, on his
arrival in 1924, he falsely represented
himself to be a member of the Communist
Party. This allegation Mr. Rimington
ridicules.

"Supposing it had been true," he
says, "would it have taken the Soviet's
secret police nearly two years to find it
out?"

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast
and remarks by the Royal Observatory
said:-

A trough of low pressure extends from
N. Indo-China to the East of the Balin-
tang Channel with a depression at its
western extremity.

Local forecast: East or variable winds,
moderate generally, overcast.



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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.67	29.64	29.63
Temperature	76	76	79
Humidity	83	79	73
Wind Direction	E	E	ESE
Force	0	0	3
Weather	OD	O	O
Rain	0.37	0.00	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th ... 77
Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 74

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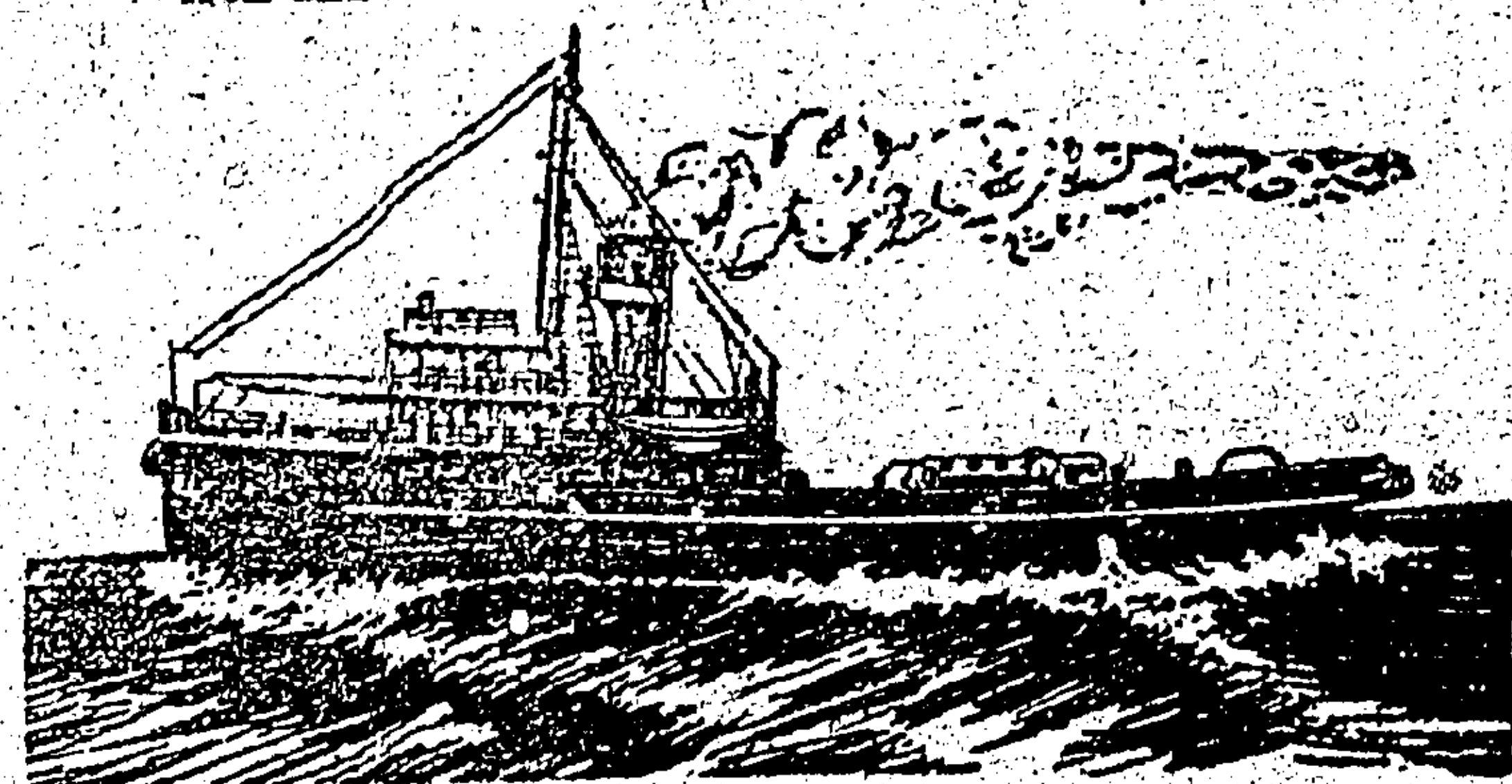
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service, 1921. Length 165' S.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven
ventrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Works,
submersible.
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B. M. DEER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

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 S.S. "ROMEO" ... From Hongkong, 23rd July.

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 "B" 1st Class £90. 2nd Class £75.

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 S.S. "ZOSVA" ... 26th July
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August

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S.S. "ALDEBRAN" ... 4th July
 S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 10th July
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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st June, 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay and Karachi.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June, Noon	Marseilles and London.
"JYFORE"	5,318	6th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KAMALA"	9,123	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"PADUA"	9,907	18th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"BANPURA"	10,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,997	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	2nd Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MURKA"	10,918	18th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	20th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	27th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KAMALA"	9,123	18th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,997	25th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTRIA"	7,754	7th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"MALWA"	10,908	12th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,541	22nd July	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,900	30th June	Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	9,956	27th August	do.

* Calls at Kolambagan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durbin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"ALIPORE"	5,273	10th June, 2 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"MALWA"	10,908	24th June	Amoy, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	25th June	Shanghai, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,541	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"BANPURA"	10,585	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,997	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th July	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	9,956	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	10th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	6,000	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOBEA"	10,918	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KAMALA"	9,123	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	9,956	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,997	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,900	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 *Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landrains.
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Balconies and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOOCHOW
 AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Monday, 21st June, at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Fuchow Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING", "HAIHONG" and "HAIHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$8000 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & CO.
 General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 19th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On 20th June, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 21st June, 6 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 22nd June, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHEKIANG"	On 22nd June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 25th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th June, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 26th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 27th June, 6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 29th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGHONG"	On 3rd July, 6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 36.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
 VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG OR ON ABOUT	SAILING HENCE OR ON ABOUT
CHANGTE	In Port	19th June, Noon
TAIPING	10th July	21st July
CHANGTE	12th August	18th August
TAIPING	12th September	17th September

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
 Telephone: CENTRAL 36. Agents. [5]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK-BERTH

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
 S.S. "DAGRE CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.
 "A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... 8th July.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 30th June.

S.S. "VANEZIA" ... Sails about 31st July.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st July via

Rangoon and Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... 2nd July.
 S.S. "LAOMEDON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 16th July.
 S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... Via Suez Canal ... 30th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON. **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

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